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The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

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Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

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. 234 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1935 FOURTEEN PAGES

GUS' SIGNS MOBILISATION DECREE

t Delays Proclamation Out Of Respect For League

Women Greet Order & Urge Men To Go To Front Voluntarily

ITALY PAUSES TO THINK

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 30.

The Emperor has signed the mobilisation order though it has not yet been promulgated.

Out or respect for the League, the Emperor has ordered, that the proclamation of the general mobilisation decree be delayed for a short period.—Reuter.

WOMEN GREET ORDER CALMLY

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 30.

Relief is the general feeling produced by the signing of the mobilisation decree which has been anxiously awaited for two months. Every thinking Ethiopian is convinced for some time that war with Italy is inevitable. About half a million men are affected by the order and as many tribal chiefs have already partially been mobilised and about a quarter million are already under arms. Mobilisation is not likely to take long to complete. All men are warned in advance whom to report to and chiefs received instructions from the Emperor as regards the destination of the forces. Women also greet the order calmly and are ready for menfolk to lay down their lives for the country. Many are reported to have urged men to go to the front voluntarily.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH CABINET TO MEET?

PARIS, Sept. 30.

M. Laval has privately advised ministers to be prepared to attend an urgent meeting of the Cabinet. This is associated with the belief that Britain had submitted a questionnaire with regard to the French attitude in the event of an unprovoked Italian attack on the British fleet and other naval contingencies.

The impendence of the meeting it is thought will explain the minister of Marine's statement issued earlier.—Reuter's Special.

PEOPLE OF ROME PAUSE AND THINK

ROME, Sept. 30.

The prospect of imminent mobilisation in Ethiopia seems to have made the people here pause and think. They no longer make fun of Abyssinia but talk seriously of the fact that Ethiopia is capable of mobilising a million men compared with a quarter-million Italy has at her disposal in her East African colonies.—Reuter's Special.

LABOUR WARNS LEAGUE

LONDON, Sept. 30.

One of the most momentous Annual Conferences ever held by the Labour Party opened at Brighton to-day.

Discussions centred round questions of sanctions and the position of Mr. Lansbury and other leaders who do not agree with the official policy of supporting the Government in standing by the League Covenant.

BEWARE OF DICTATORSHIP!

An emphatic declaration in favour of Sanctions was made by Mr. W. A. Robinson in his presidential speech. He declared that Labour must not shrink from the logic of its considered policy. If the League of Nations failed in this crisis in its history, it would destroy itself and the hopes of nations and "lawlessness will stalk across the world". Under its cover Imperialism and Militarism will hold sway and Dictatorship will flourish."

ITALY MUST BE RESTRAINED.

Organised Labour did not believe that Sanctions necessarily involve war. In the event of hostilities, withholding of supplies, if rigorously applied, would, he believed, bring the war to a speedy end, but should Italy defy the League then there could be no alternative but for the League to restrain Italy by threat of force.—Reuter.

MAINTENANCE OF UNEMPLOYED

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The Labour Conference (at Brighton) has unanimously carried a resolution calling for legislation which makes the maintenance of the unemployed completely a national charge and provides adequate scales of benefit without the imposition of humiliating conditions.

The conference dropped the resolution criticising the recent speech of the Prince of Wales describing those deprecating military influence (O. T. C.) in education as "cranks in authority".

The motion to refer back a section of the executive's report declaring that the membership of the Independent Labour Party and Independent Socialist Party is incompatible with the membership of the Labour party was overwhelmingly defeated.—Reuter.

(Earlier News on Page 9.)

CONGRESS PLAN FAVOURED

Nagpur, Sept. 30.

Mr. V. V. Giri arrived here on his way back from Simla and held a discussion with Mr. R. S. Ruikar, Secretary, Joint Labour Board, as regards the invitation from Babu Rajendra Prasad to meet the Congress Labour Sub-committee at Madras on 15th October.

As a result of the discussions it has been decided that the Labour Board should meet the Congress Labour Sub-committee. Mr. Ruikar is issuing invitations to all members of the Board.

The agenda includes the consideration of functions of the Labour Sub-committee, the Congress attitude towards Labour disputes, wage-cuts in textile industries, recognition of trade unions by employers etc.

It is understood that Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and many others favour the meeting.

Mr. Giri discussed with Mr. Ruikar the question of rival unions on the B. N. R. and at Jamshedpur. Mr. Ruikar is making efforts to bring about unity.

Mr. Giri left for Madras last evening.—A.P.

FRONTIER CASUALTIES

Two Officers Killed And Several Wounded Sequel To Ambush

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

Two British Officers have been killed, two wounded and there have been 125 other casualties to 5—12 Frontier Force (guides) as a result of ambush on the Mohmand Front.—A. P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

Choice Between Jamnalal Bajaj, Dr. Pattabhi & 'Frontier Gandhi'

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 30.

News of Mahatma Gandhi's "come back" is regarded as baseless here. It is stated in informed quarters that Gandhiji will come back only when the time is ripe to lead another mass movement.

It is also stated that Pandit Jawaharlal may not accept Congress Presidentship as he can neither lead nor attack the Socialist party and will find himself in a somewhat difficult position. Moreover his acceptance of presidentship will re-open the question of Chairmanship of the Reception Committee of the Congress.

Three names are mentioned in connection with the presidentship, failing Pandt Jawaharlal's acceptance: Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Dr. Pattabhi and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan. It is stated the Congress President will have to do much office-work in the near future and this will affect the choice.

NO TRUTH IN SIRCAR'S STATEMENT

Bengal P. C. C. Refutes Gandhi Secretary Story

CALCUTTA, Sept. 30.

The Executive of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee at a meeting last night resolved to resign membership of the Council in view of disagreement with the President (Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose) who has suggested that the Council should be reconstituted with members of the rival groups in the proportion of half and half. The Council disagreed with the suggestion as it would perpetuate party differences and lead to constant deadlock.

Another resolution drew the attention of the Congress Working Committee to a letter alleged to have been written by Mr. Krishnadas Sing Roy (said to be Mahatma Gandhi's ex-Secretary) to Mahatma Gandhi to the effect that Bengal Congressmen, particularly members of the B. P. C. C. are pledged to violence and recorded emphatic repudiation of the "insinuation" contained in it. It will be remembered that this letter was mentioned by the Law Member during the Assembly debate in the Simla session.

The Council also passed a resolution recommending Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose for the presidency of the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress. It is understood that in pursuance of the resolution twelve members of the executive conucil have already resigned including the Secretary and Treasurer.—A. P.

The Empress of Abyssinia, who will accompany the Emperor to the front in the event of war.

No Surer Weapon!

CR. L. A. ACT TO THE RESCUE

LYALLPUR, Sept. 30.

Out of the three Socialists arrested here on September 28 two were reproduced this morning before the Lyallpur Magistrate under Section 109 Criminal Procedure Code and discharged but were re-arrested under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.—A. P.

SOCIALIST LEADERS BAILED OUT

Arrests Under Press Emergency Powers Act

CALCUTTA, Sept. 30.

Five Members of the Bengal Congress Socialist Party, including Messrs. Gunada Majumdar and Atul Bose, Vice-President and Secretary respectively of the Bengal Congress Socialist Party who were arrested yesterday under the Press Emergency Powers Act for causing to be printed and distributed the Address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Bengal Congress Socialist Conference recently held in Calcutta, without any declaration having been filed by the printer and publisher as required under the Press Act, were produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day and enlarged on bails of Rs. 200 each.

The hearing has been fixed for October 14.—United Press.

ZAMINDAR ARRESTED UNDER PRESS ACT

LYALLPUR, Sept. 30.

Sardar Puransingh, Joint Secretary, Zamindars League, was arrested this morning under the Press Act and was released on a bail of Rs. 1,000.

The Zamindars' Conference concluded yesterday after adopting a number of resolutions effecting the welfare of ryots.—A. P.

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Death has occurred of the Air Vice-Marshal, Sir Vyell Vyvyan.

LIBERALS & CR. L. A. ACT

Council Of Federation To Meet At Nagpur On 12th Instant

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 30.

A meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation will be held on October 12 at the Gokhale Hall, Servants of India Society, Nagpur.

The agenda includes protest against the Criminal Law Amendment Act and the consideration of the delimitation of constituencies regarding the Wiban representation, and multiple constituencies and the village uplift scheme.—United Press.

TO OPPOSE EMERGENCY POWERS BILL

POONA, Sept. 30.

A meeting of the Bombay Presidency Non-Brahmin Party held here last evening resolved that the Non-Brahmin M.L.C.'s should oppose the Special Emergency Powers Bill which is expected to come before the Bombay Legislative Council to-day or to-morrow.—United Press.

RUBBER EXPORT DUTY RAISED

BATAVIA, Sept. 30.

The export duty on native rubber has been raised from to-day to 22 guilders per hundred kilos dry weight.

STOP PRESS

MEMEL ELECTIONS.

MEMEL, Sept. 30.

The second day of the Memel elections passed off quietly but at Schnellz many electors complained that they were unable to vote. Demonstrations indicate the strength of Pro-German feeling in the Memel territory.—Reuter.

OBSERVERS FOR ABYSSINIA?

GENEVA, Sept. 30.

The work of the three experts considering the proposal to send observers to Abyssinia is unfinished but the report will be ready in the hand of the Committee of Thirteen when it meets on Thursday. The advice of French explorer Marcel Griaule is being sought. The problems of finding suitable landing grounds and also airmen knowing the language and getting them on the spot in a short time present great difficulties hence it is generally opined that experts are unlikely to report in favour of the despatch of the mission.—Reuter.

EDEN'S PROGRAMME.

GENEVA, Sept. 30.

Capt. Eden is staying at Paris to-night, flying to London to-morrow and returning to Geneva for Thursday's meeting.—Reuter.

"ROTTERDAM" GROUNDED.

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.

With 450 passengers and 526 crew aboard the 24,149 ton Holland-America liner, "Rotterdam", returning from its West Indies cruise grounded hard on the reef of Morant Cay's Islands in the Caribbean Sea. The first attempt to float off was unsuccessful. The British steamer "Ariguani" is taking off the passengers, conveying them to Kingston in Jamaica 60 miles away.

TOKIO DESTROYERS' DASH FOR SWATOW

Sequel To Alleged Orders To Shoot Japanese

TROUBLE OVER PAYMENT OF NEW TAXES ON GOODS

TOKIO, Sept. 30.

Seven Japanese destroyers are rushing to Swatow to protect the Japanese who refused to pay Chinese taxation on Japanese goods on the ground that the imposition was purely arbitrary.

The Japanese Consul at Hong-kong emphatically protested to General Chit-Ang-Chen, Commander, First Chinese Army demanding that the local authorities of Swatow should "refrain from illegal acts against Japanese such as imprisoning them, confiscating their possessions in the event of non-payment of illegal taxes".

It is alleged in certain circles that orders had been given to shoot Japanese who refused to comply with the new taxation orders.—Reuter.

Simla Facilities For Hammond Committee Work

White Paper On Electoral Qualifications For Council Of State And Provincial Upper Houses

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

A White Paper has been issued giving his Majesty's Government's proposals for (1) electorate for the Council of State and Provincial Legislative Councils, (2) electorates in the Chief Commissioners Provinces for the Federal Legislature and (3) schedule to the Government of India Act.

The proposals are published so that the Hammond Committee might be in possession of a general indication of the proposals which His Majesty's Government intend to submit for Parliament's approval. The Delimitation Committee has been instructed, in framing their recommendations, to take into account the present proposals along with other matters relating to elections under the Act which remain to be settled by Order-in-Council.

EFFECT OF PROPOSALS.

As far as it is possible to estimate, the effect of these proposals for the Council of State's electorate without actually framing the rolls. His Majesty's Government believe that they will produce an electorate consisting in the aggregate of about 130,000 voters. The qualifications laid down are those which will entitle a person to vote at the election for filling a seat in the Council of State. The same qualifications will entitle a person to vote at the election to a seat in the Provincial Upper House in Madras, Bombay, Bengal, U.P. Bihar and Assam.

European, Anglo-Indian and Indian Christian seats in the Council of State will be filled not by election, but in the manner laid down in para 10 of the first schedule to the Act. The qualification which entitles a European, Anglo-Indian or Indian Christian to vote at the election for seats reserved to those communities in the Provincial Upper House will not, therefore, operate in the case of seats so preserved.

QUALIFICATION OF VOTERS.

As regards the qualification of voters, while these vary in respect of land revenue, income-tax and other local qualifications, the following qualifications apply to all provinces uniformly:—

"Being or having been a non-official member of any Legislature in British India or a member of the Executive Council or Minister in British India or pro-Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Fellow, Honorary Fellow or Member of the Senate or Court of any University legally constituted in British India or judge of any High Court, Chief Court or Judicial Commissioner's Court in British India or Sheriff or Mayor of any Municipal Corporation in British India or Chief Officer (non-official) of certain local bodies and Central Co-operative Banks or being holder of any title or honour conferred by His Majesty the King Emperor or of a title not lower than Rai Bahadur, Rao Bahadur, Sardar Bahadur or Khan Bahadur conferred by the Viceroy or the Kaiser-i-Hind or being in receipt from Government of civil, military or political pension of not less than Rs. 250|- per mensem."

Differential qualifications for women and scheduled castes are also given.—A. P.

RAJEN BABU AT BENARES

BENARES, Sept. 30.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, arrived here this morning from Patna. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj also has arrived here from Almora. They are staying at the residence of Mr. Sivaprasad Gupta.

It is understood that they have come here to see Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Gupta for some private discussion.

Babu Rajendra Prasad leaves for Patna this evening and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj leaves for Wardha on Wednesday morning.—United Press.

TERMS FOR NIMBKAR'S BAIL

MADRAS, Sept. 30.

Justice Wadsworth at the Madras High Court to-day passed the following order as a condition of the continuance of the bail granted to Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, the Bombay Labour leader, by the High Court on Friday:—

"The petitioner will give an undertaking not to speak at any public meeting in the Madras Presidency nor make any political speech or speak at any political meeting elsewhere during the pendency of the petition here.

Mr. Nimbkar gave the undertaking in writing at the Court.—A. P.

POONA.—Mr. N. C. Kelkar has been elected Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha session to be held here in Christmas days.

TABULATED ADLETS

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

.. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Clerks, Typists, Stenographers, Accountants, Engineers, Spinning Weaving Masters, Fitters, Teachers desirous of securing employments, apply ROYAL SERVICE AGENCY, (1930) 369/71 Hornby Road, 3rd floor Nanabhai Lane Fort. 4935.

Wanted a Junior Gujarati clerk knowing Typewriting. Salary Rs. 25 to Rs. 30. Apply Nagindas & Maneklal, 6, Ravelin Street, Fort. 4934.

Wanted Responsible Office Assistant. Pay Rs. 50. Applicant able deposit Rs. 500 cash need apply Box No. 4930, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Erecting Railway Fitters (Kathiawar): Marine Engineer First Second Class or Driver B.O.T. Apply Asiatic Service Bureau, Fourth floor, Ismail Bldg., 381, Hornby Road. (4922.)

The Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., requires the services of an experienced Life Insurance Organiser on fixed salary for Bombay City. Apply Box No. 1834 "Bombay Chronicle".

14. HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

To let an airy top fl. flat of Dorab House, Forjett Street rent Rs. 98. Three 1st fl. flats of Patel bungalow, Bellasis Road opp. Post Office Rs. 77 each. Apply Mr. Karanjia, Quetta Terrace, Chowpatty, Phone 40488. 4932.

20. OFFICES TO LET.

To let office chamber with light, fan and telephone convenience at moderate rent. Apply top floor, 79, Medows Street. (4913).

24. GARAGES TO LET.

To let immediately garage close to Khar Station. Apply Mr. Mistry on premises, Seventh Road, Khar. (4917)

56. EDUCATIONAL

Candidates in Station Master & Commercial courses monthly Allowance paid Upto Rs. 15 Uniform. Lodging free India & Abroad Service compulsory. Rules & Selection form on Re. 1. Supdt. Central Telegraph & Railway Duties College, Delhi. (4903)

Punjab Matriculation and Ajmere Intermediate forms to be sent by 25th of September. Classes regularly started. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises near Pathe Cinema, Lamington Road. (1775).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

15 Monthly 22-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate 300-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4790).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents.—Splendid pay with commission for disposing floor mats, mattings, carpets, bed mats, etc. Persons able to advance one third value apply to the Coir Mat Stores, Mattancherry, Cochin. (1817)

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Invest Rs. 1,000. Earn monthly above Rs. 500. Send one anna stamp: The Good Luck Society, Mysore. (4923)

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Recover Your Claims & Decrees due from Outstations & Native States by referring them to us and save all your bother. Best references. For terms, etc. write to Post Box 526, Bombay. (4894)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.
NOTIFICATION.

REPAYMENT OF 4 PER CENT. CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURE LOAN OF 1905-06.

The 4 per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debenture Loan of 1st. January, 1906, for Rs. 15,00,000 is repayable on the 1st January, 1936, from which date all interest on it will cease. Holders of Debentures of this loan should tender their Debentures at the Local Authorities Loan Section, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta, at least three weeks before the due date of repayment with the following endorsement on the back of each Debenture:—

"Received payment in full of all demand for principal and interest hereon."

.....
Signature of Holder.

BHASKAR MUKERJI,
B. A. (Cantab), B. Sc. (Cal.),
Offg: Secretary to the Corporation.
Central Municipal Office.
The 1st October, 1935.
1856.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Share Register of the Reserve Bank for the Western (Bombay) area shall be CLOSED and the Registration of Transfers shall be suspended from the 2nd October to 12th November, (both days inclusive). The register will be maintained at Calcutta till the date of closing and will be REOPENED at Bombay after the expiry of the abovementioned period.
By order of the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India,
K. G. AMBEGAONKAR.
Secretary.
The 1st October, 1935.
1857.

UNIVERSITY OF ALLAHABAD.

Wanted—A whole-time Physical Instructor on Rs. 125 P.M. qualified to teach setting-up Exercises, Swedish Drill, Boxing and Wrestling. Preference will be given to applicants holding a Diploma from a recognised Institute of Physical Training, whether in India or abroad. Candidates may be required to come to Allahabad for interview. Applications, with copies of testimonials, should reach the Registrar by October 12, 1935.
J. M. DAVID,
Registrar,
University of Allahabad.
Senate House, Allahabad:
September 26, 1935.
1861.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1062 of 1935.
NARAYEN BHASKER MHATRE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
Vs
MANOHAR RAMCHANDRA CHAUDHARI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, till lately residing in 2nd Bhatwadi Lane, but whose whereabouts are not now known. .. .. Defendant.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed has filed a suit inter alia against you to recover a sum of Rs. 3,856-8 with further interest on Rs. 2,900 at twelve annas per cent per mensem from the 1st day of July, 1935, till judgment and costs of the suit and further interest on judgment at six per cent per annum till payment and you are hereby summoned to appear in the above suit on the 15th day of October, 1935, at 11-15 O'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon with all your witnesses documents and papers relating to the suit as the above date has been fixed for hearing and final disposal of the suit and you are hereby informed that in default of your appearance as aforesaid the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.
Dated this 30th day of September, 1935.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

H. M. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

N. B. MAHATRE.
Plaintiff-in-Person.
1854

Public Notices

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the Post of Water Superintendent on the grade of Rs. 100-10-180 Efficiency Bar 180-10-250 plus Motor Cycle Allowance of Rs. 50 P.M. so as to reach the Undersigned on or before 1st November 1935.
The applicant should be a B. E. of five years standing and preference will be given to one who has experience of water distribution of a large town for at least two years or who possesses such equal experience.
Start can be given on intermediate pay of the grade as mentioned above to an experienced and well qualified candidate.
(Sd.) J. S. MALIK,
Municipal Engineer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad,
Dated 25th September, 1935.
1855.

F. H. MEHTA & CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

In the matter of the Indian Companies, Act 1913.
and
F. H. MEHTA & CO., LTD.,
(In Voluntary Liquidation)
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1913, a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of November 1935, at 5 P. M. (S. T.) for the purpose of having accounts laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator.
To determine by resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and the Liquidation thereof shall be disposed of.
F. H. MEHTA,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 19th September, 1935.

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Yahiko ,,	18th ,,	....
Sumatra ,,	23rd ,,	8th Oct.
Taijin ,,	5th Oct.	24th ,,
Shikisan ,,	20th ,,	11th Nov.
Shunko ,,	24th ,,	8th ,,

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Golden Jubilee Of Japanese Shipping Company

(From A Correspondent.)

On October 1st, 1935, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will celebrate the 50th anniversary of its existence. Since its foundation in 1885, its career has been one of unexampled progress and prosperity. Therefore it will not be out of place to review shortly the history of the Company.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha came into existence in 1885 as a result of the amalgamation of two separate concerns, viz., the Kyodo Unyu Kaisha (the Union Transport Company) and the Mitsu Bishi Kaisha (the Three Diamonds Company). The capital of the Company was then Yen 11,000,000, and the combined fleet comprised 58 steamers representing 68,700 tons.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, while maintaining the services originally inaugurated by their predecessors, opened new lines to Korea and North China, and one between Shanghai and Vladivostok, and in 1891 they inaugurated the service between Kobe and Manila and commenced to despatch occasional steamers to Australia. In the following year, 1892, the N. Y. K. Japan-Bombay Service was opened, the first regular Japanese steamship service with a far oversea country. The first steamer berthed on this service was Hiroshima Maru with gross tonnage of 3,276 tons, which sailed from Kobe to India on the 7th November 1892. Since then, the Company exerted every means for the improvement of this service, and specially during the last World War 1914-1919, when the ships under flags of other nationalities were withdrawn from this service, they berthed many steamers on this service and greatly contributed to the trade between India and Japan.

This Company maintains at present 3 sailings per month on this service one of which is a passenger sailing of 7,000 to 9,000 tons gross, with excellent passenger accommodation.

After the Japan-China War of 1894-95 the Nippon Yusen Kaisha lost no time in consolidating their established lines, and in the year following, 1896, they inaugurated three trunk services, viz., the Yokohama-London-Antwerp Line, the Hongkong-Japan-Seattle Line, and the Yokohama-Manilla-Australia Line. The first two services were fortnightly, and the last-mentioned was four-weekly. For the purpose of the expansion, the Company's capital was increased to double the previous amount, viz., Yen 22,000,000, and more than 12 new steamers were built both at home and abroad, with the result that by the end of September, 1896, the N. Y. K. owned and operated 54 steamers of about 100,000 gross tons.

The decade from 1895 to 1905 was remarkable for a rapid and general expansion of the foreign trade of Japan, and in furthering this expansion there was no more important and efficient auxiliary than the N. Y. K., the prosperity of which has kept even pace with Japan's growth as a factor in international commerce. The steamer owned by the N. Y. K. at the end of September, 1905, numbered 73, their gross tonnage amounting to 250,100.

Following the close of the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-1905, the N. Y. K. began a new development of its ocean lines. To meet the requirements of a constantly enlarging volume of trade and traffic, the Company added new steamers, created new feeder lines to and from a large number of ports of the Far East, and made its service conform to the highest ideals of ocean liner efficiency, with every comfort and convenience demanded by the modern traveller, while in cargo service it has kept up with the wonderful expansion of Japan's trade with her neighbours in the East and with the great commercial nations of both hemispheres.

One of the important additions made by the Company to its lines of service was the opening in 1911 of its Calcutta lines, which, along with its long established Bombay line, has been a leading factor in the establishing of more intimate and greatly increased trade relations between India and Japan. No more important accretion to the commerce of Japan has occurred than the building of Indo-Japanese trade, chiefly promoted by the enterprise of the N. Y. K.

The progress made by the N. Y. K. during the decade from 1906 can well proved by the fact that the number of steamers owned by them on the outbreak of the Great War in 1914 was 86, their gross tonnage amounting to over 380,000.

SERVICE DURING GREAT WAR.

With the progress of the war, nearly all the trade routes of the world were soon beset with various dangers and difficulties. Notwithstanding this, the Company, besides maintaining its regular services, reinforced them with many new steamers, and opened up additional cargo and passenger lines, thereby serving the need and demand of the new trade and traffic conditions created by the war. Thus the Company's auxiliary cargo steamers on the European line began to operate from Europe to New York across the Atlantic, and to return to Japan across the Pacific via the Panama Canal, completing a round-the-world voyage.

In 1915 the Company found itself possessed of 93 steamers of over 428,000 tons gross. Its exceptional financial position proved by the startling fact that against its paid-up capital of Y 22,000,000, its reserves amounted to about Y 33,000,000, backed by a corresponding amount of cash, and other tangible assets, the book value of its steamers being Y 85 per ton gross, or less than half of the then market value. The Company's nominal capital of Y 22,000,000 being thus found inconsistent with the actual strength of the Company and the prospective expansion of its future business, and it being deemed that the shareholders should receive in some form the benefit of the enormous reserve, it was decided that the capital be increased to double the amount, viz., Y 44,000,000, each shareholder being allotted a number of new shares corresponding to his original holdings, and the first instalment of one-quarter of the amount of the new shares being covered out of the Company's reserves. All the new shares were subsequently fully paid up.

INCREASED OVERSEAS SERVICES.

In June, 1916, the Company opened a regular four-weekly freight service between the Far East and New York via the Panama Canal, establishing a direct water-day communication between Far East ports and the eastern shores of the U. S. A. In August, 1916, the Company initiated a freight service to New Zealand, opening up a new and direct trade relation between Japan and that country.

Other regular lines opened during the period under review, namely, 1914-1918, were the Japan-Liverpool Line, Japan-Java-Calcutta Line, Calcutta-New York Line, Japan-Calcutta-Seattle Line, South Sea Islands Line, etc., the last named one being a monthly service from Japan to the Marshall and Caroline Islands. Besides all these regular services, the Company's operations have also been extended to South America, to which ships with emigrants and cargo are often despatched.

In 1917, when the Company's reserves grew to Y 77,000,000, its fleet numbering 99 vessels of more than 453,000 tons gross, inventoried at Y 72 per ton, its position being thus stronger than ever, it was deemed opportune to consolidate its foundation still further, in preparation for future additions to its fleet and the extension of its operations, by increasing its share capital to Y 100,000,000, this plan being subsequently adopted at the shareholders' General Meeting. As on the previous occasion, the first instalment of one-quarter of the amount for the new shares allotted to the holders of the old shares was paid out of the reserve. Thus the amount of paid-up capital stood at Y58,000,000.

Now it would not be out of place to mention the part played by the N. Y. K. for the cause of the Allies during the Great European War, a part which was by no means insignificant. Foremost among its contributions was the maintenance of the regularly fortnightly Japan-Europe mail service, and the despatching of frequent auxiliary steamers throughout the continuance of the war. This undertaking entailed heavy risks for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha resulting in the sinking of the mail steamers, including the "Yasaka Maru" one of their finest ships, besides a new cargo carrier.

Undaunted by these sacrifices, and warmly supported by the brave captains and crews, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha continued to serve the Allies by carrying foodstuffs and war material from the Far East to Europe.

Since the cessation of hostilities with Germany in November, 1918, the Company has extended its Japan-London-Antwerp freight line to Hamburg, to which port a four-weekly service is now maintained with six steamers calling at Kobe, Yokohama, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, London, Antwerp, and Rotterdam.

Even in the post-war period of shipping inactivity, when a large number of vessels had to be laid up by shipowners at large, the company never [illegible] improvement of [illegible] 1922, the s.s. "N[illegible] s.s. "Shanghai [illegible] gross tons each [illegible] the highest id[illegible] carrier and [illegible] were put on [illegible] tween Nagas[illegible] a heavy sac[illegible] the N. Y. K. [illegible] vessels, mak[illegible] in about 27 [illegible] epoch in th[illegible] traffic of the [illegible] expensive ser[illegible] include Kobe, [illegible] ing up the tw[illegible] of Japan and [illegible] benefit of the [illegible] general.

KINKAI Y[illegible]

In March, 1[illegible] which had been [illegible] regard to the p[illegible] of the near[illegible] from the bu[illegible] N.Y.K. was at la[illegible] nating in the [illegible] the Kinkai Yuse[illegible] Near Seas Mail [illegible] with a share ca[illegible] 10,000,000. Out of [illegible] N.Y.K. holds shares [illegible] of Yen 9,150 000. In [illegible] payment to cover this hor[illegible] N.Y.K. contributed 22 steamers [illegible] 54,772 tons gross, in addition to the greater part of their extensive landed and building property in Tokyo, Hakodate, Otaru, Keelung and Tientsin and other valuable property consisting of steam launches, lighters, etc.

MERGER WITH TOYO KISEN KAISHA

In May, 1926, the long disputed incorporation of the greater part of the T.K.K. services into the N.Y.K. at last materialised, by which the N.Y.K. transferred to its flag the Orient-California and the Orient-South American (West Coast) services, on payment of Yen 6,250,000 to the T.K.K. This payment was made by shares paid up to the face value. In order to effect this disbursement the N.Y.K. increased its capital to Yen 106 250,000, the paid up capital now standing at Yen 64,250,000, further calls being left to the exigencies of business requirements. As a result of this amalgamation, the N.Y.K. fleet was increased by 8 steamers aggregating 100,000 gross tons. The operation of one government vessel, the s.s. "Taiyo Maru" has also been transferred to the N.Y.K.

The N.Y.K. Line has created a new era in the trans-pacific traffic by placing three super passenger motor-liners, the "Asama Maru" the "Chichibu Maru" and "Tatsuta Maru" on its Orient-California Service. Along with these new liners, the s.s. "Taiyo Maru" makes up the magnificent fleet functioning on this Service. The New Motor Vessels are the largest merchant ships ever turned out in a Japanese shipyard. Embodying as they do the highest ideals of modern passenger carriers in every respect, these new ships constitute a trio of flag ships of the N.Y.K. Service "along the pathway of the sun". All of these new liners have the speed of 21 knots, and each has passenger accommodation for 850 persons in its three classes. The salient characteristic of these new ships is their extraordinary "Roominess" in decks, public rooms and staterooms, a feature of which is one of the essentials of modern sea travel and always demanded by experienced voyagers.

In 1930, the N.Y.K. Line added two superb new motor passenger liners to its already magnificent fleet of the Japan-Europe Service. These are "Terukuni Maru" and "Yasukuni Maru" each of 12,000 gross tons.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha combined with Kinkai Yusen Kaisha own a fleet of 133 vessels aggregating 779,752 gross tons, and its sphere of activity now extends practically all over the globe, with the exception of a part of the Northern Atlantic.

A Jubilee Volume

KING GEORGE THE FIFTH AND THE INDIAV EMPIRE. By Mr C. M. Acharya Cuttack Price 3/-

This book which is profusely illustrated and contains brief but informative sketches of King George's life, was published by the author in commemoration of Their Majesties Silver Jubilee of their reign. The author deals briefly with the early life of King George, his life as the Prince of Wales till his accession and reviews the 25 years' rule, with special reference to India. The author also gives a brief survey of events that happened in India during the last 25 years. The author devotes a chapter to Orissa in the book and deals with the history of the province and its development to its present state.

The students of the British India Technical College Sukkur, have gone on strike. Their grievances are alleged to be that they have been cheated by the College authorities who are not making any arrangement for teaching the subjects which were mentioned in the prospectus.

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Fields, Factories And Workshops

Principle Of 40-Hour Week

Government Of India Must Ratify I. L. O. Convention

(By DINKAR DESAI)

In America, it is expected, hours of work will before long be reduced to 30 per week.

Italy, Ireland, France and other countries have fought unemployment by reducing hours of work to 40 per week.

In India, however, we are still in the era of 54-hour week. And both Government and employers seem determined not to reduce the hours.

But it has been proved, as Mr. Desai points out, that reduction in hours of work is the only remedy for unemployment. In India 4 million persons are unemployed!

Will Government ratify the I.L.O. 40-hour week convention?

The most important and striking outcome of this year's nineteenth session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva is the adoption by the necessary two-thirds majority of a Draft Convention on the 40-hour week principle. This is undoubtedly a big success for the workers of the world and a great achievement for the Conference as a whole. The solution of this problem is a great boon to millions of workers who are suffering from unemployment which had a bad effect, not only on their material position but also on the morale of the family which is the fundamental unit of social life. This problem of the reduction of hours of work has been engaging the attention of the International Labour Organisation since 1919, when the first International Labour Conference at Washington adopted an International Convention reducing the working week to 48 hours. Not being satisfied with this, the labour leaders in all countries seriously took up the question of a further reduction and placed it before the various authorities of the International Labour Organisations at Geneva. Thus the question has come before the Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Sessions of this great organisation.

Employers' Arguments

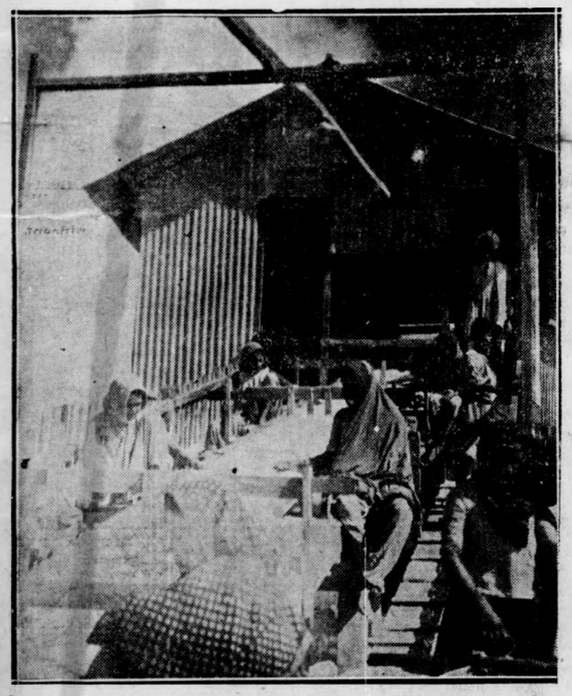
The arguments put forward by the employers are usually that a reduction to forty a week in the normal working hours means increased costs and, therefore, increased selling prices. Further, they say, a mere reduction of hours of work will not reduce unemployment, unless such reduction is accompanied by many other measures, such as stabilisation of currency, removal of obstacles to international trade, etc. If a reduction of hours of work is applied without these corollary measures, the effect will be merely to increase the depression.

If we consider the whole question of the reduction of hours of work impartially, we shall find that the arguments put forward by the employers are fallacious and beg the whole question. As the representative of the United States Government told the delegates of the Conference, the employers make the same cry which is an age-old cry whether it was a question of 14, 12, 10 or 8 hours a day. In this connection, it is important to remember that throughout the nineteenth century there was a steady decrease in working hours from 84 per week to 48, and that this has gone parri-passu with an increase in wages. We are told that in the beginning of the nineteenth century the English economist Nassau simply laughed at the proposal to reduce hours to below ten per day. He strongly argued that only from the eleventh hour was industry profitable. Nevertheless, hours of work were reduced consistantly, and industry flourished nevertheless. These historical facts are more than enough to convince the employers who persist in saying that a reduction of work is calamitous to industry. It is also said that a reduction of hours of work would lead to increased mechanisation, and it is possible it might do so. It may even be possible that this might mean a reduction in the numbers of employed in certain industries, but it is also true that the industries which produce machines would be busy and would give greater employment than at present.

Remedy For Unemployment

In spite of a consistent reduction of hours of work, unemploy-

(Continued on Page 5—Col. 1.)



Women picking up foreign matter from salt at Okha Saltworks. Quite a number of women are employed for this job.

G. I. P. Railway Struggle

The Strike Of 1930 Was A Matter For Pride, Says President Of Workers Conference

"The heroic struggle of the G. I. P. Railway workers will be written in golden letters in the history of class-war in India.

"Though the workers have not been successful in the struggle the objective to crush the movement has utterly failed. So let us not look at the strike of 1930 with heads down. The strike of 1930 is a matter for pride.

"The strike of 1930 worked as a brake to the intended policy of the Railway Administration to effect mass retrenchment and demotions. Several thousands of workers were, no doubt, stranded."

Thus declared Mr. D. L. Risbud, presiding over the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Conference on Friday evening at the Nappoo Hall, Matunga.

In all about 5,000 strikers are still out of employment. But not less than 39,000 workers have been retrenched during the last six or seven years by the G. I. P. Railway Administration on the ground of Trade Depression. Thus it is obvious that if 5,000 strikers are without employment for strike, 39,000 workers are ousted though they were not on strike.

Contract system that is being threatened to be introduced by the Railway Administration in several departments is a danger of such a big magnitude that alone will justify a strike not only on this Railway, but on all Railways in India. Comrades! If a few have lost by the strike, the Labour movement has gained in strength.

INTERNAL DISPUTES.

Internal disputes amongst various groups have so far stood in the way of giving a united front. In 1929 the great unfortunate split occurred at Nagpur when All-India Trades Union Congress and National Federation of Trade Unions emerged out of the split. While it was unfortunate that the Trade Union movement should be bifurcated at Nagpur, the Communist element in India, who had pinned their faith in the Third International raised a discordant voice and the breach amongst the ranks was still more widened, at Calcutta. Disputes as regards leadership in various unions arose and it was found difficult to work unions harmoniously.

The Moderates on the other hand started their own unions. While the "Reds" and the Trade Unionists have come to terms at Calcutta and it was decided by the Reds to wind up their Unions, the moderate element guided by Mr. S. C. Joshi established another union. It is really very unfortunate that our moderate friends like Mr. Joshi should be victim to designs of splitting up Labour ranks by creating several unions in one trade. It is hoped that Mr. Joshi will revise his policy and give up separatist movement.

All the parties are now almost agreed that self help is required for Indian Labour. Moderates, trade unionists and communists can evolve a common platform in India, but personal recriminations must be scrupulously avoided. It is encouraging to note that efforts at unity are about to bear fruit.

PLEA FOR CONSOLIDATION.

As consolidation of all labour ranks on a common platform is necessary. It is also necessary to determine the relations of labour with the Indian National Congress which is the premier representative body of political consciousness in India. Trade Union movement is mostly an economic struggle. But economics is so mixed up with politics in this age that we cannot exclude politics from Trade Unionism. Thus the trade unionist has to fix up his political programme too and in a subject nation like India, he cannot but fix up his political programme in co-operation with the premier representative body like the Indian National Congress.

It was a welcome sign when comrade Ruikar opened negotiations with the Congress in that direction. No doubt the Trade Unionist cannot completely identify himself with the Indian National Congress, but it is possible to evolve a common platform with the Congress workers for the uplift of labour.

NEW CONSTITUTION.

Political reforms that are being thrust upon India by the Imperial Government have increased the necessity of a common platform for all nation-builders. Whatever be the value of the Legislature with respect to political activity, it is certain that the future Legislatures have the potency of turning into machines of exploitation if they are not captured for representation of the interest of masses. They may not be able to do any positive good act; but they may be able to stop these legislatures from being machines of repression and exploitation. They are worth entering only to attain this negative good.

Trade Unionists must form their group in the legislatures who will work hand in hand with other political forces amenable to betterment of conditions of labour in India. We will have, therefore, to decide about fighting the future elections. Progressive trade Unionists must attempt to capture all Labour seats and as the Labour outside trade Unions is much larger in number, we must put up candidates for general seats, too, I hope that collaboration with Indian National Congress will be possible in this connection. Though it is not the work of a single union, but of the Trade Union Congress, it is proper that this Conference of the G.I.P. Railway workers should give the lead in this respect.

NON-RECOGNITION

Coming nearer home, we find that the attitude of the Agent of the G.I.P. Railway with this Trade Union has been very unfriendly. He has up-to-now turned down all requests for recognition to the Union. By denying recongition to the Union, all avenues of representing various cases of injustice to workers have been closed by the Agent.

Our union is an association of Railway workers, fighting for the redress of their grievances. If the Agent refuses to recognise this Union it is not because he is unaware of this birthright of association of workers, but because he wrongly believes we are not organized enough to make our presence felt by him. Comrades! I hope you will agree with me when I say that the workers are not anxious to have recognition on the terms of the Agent. Such recognition will be obtained for the mere asking. The sort of recognition we are after is the right to exist as free men and not as slaves. Let us not waste our time over this bogie of recognition.

If by our united action we can force the Agent to recognize this Union that recognition obtained by merit is worth having. Let us, therefore, close this chapter of recognition unless the Agent is prepared to reopen the subject on mutually honourable terms.

Comrades! existing labour laws are insufficient to guard the interests of Labour. Trade Disputes Act, Trade Unions Act and the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act of 1934 are acts designed to safeguard the interests of the employers. It is only incidentally that certain rights of workers have been mentioned in those Acts. Workmen's Compensation Act too is obsolete.

REPRESSIVE POLICY

Repressive policy of Government against labour leaders must be severely condemned. Incarceration of several Labour leaders and prosecution against Comrades, Ruikar and detention of Deshpande, Ghate, Spratt, Adhikari Brothers, and A. N. Shetty under criminal Law Amendment Act are precursors of more nation-wide repression of Labour activities in the near future. Criminal Law Amendment Act was promulgated with the excuse of unlawful activities of Congress and it was thought that with the cessation of Congress Non-Co-Operation activities provisions of Criminal Law Amendment Act would be dead letter. As soon as the Congress by its own consent could not be a target for the Criminal Law Amendment Act, Government found in the Labour movement a new target. Over the top of this repression Government with its new powers is attempting to strangle public opinion expressed in Press. History of no nation teaches us that the forward march to Independence can be stopped by repression.

NEW EDITION OF FACTORIES ACT

The Madras Law Journal Office has brought out a new edition of the Indian Factories Act with detailed notes, commentary and cases. It is a handy and well got-up volume and very useful to lawyers, factory-owners, labour leaders, trade unionists and journalists. Both Indian and English cases have been cited. Some rules of factory administration which have worked well in other countries have been mentioned "in the hope that they may be found useful by Managers of Indian industrial concerns"—which, however, strikes one as carrying optimism too far! But it was distinctly a good idea to have appended the English Factory and Workshop Act (1901), so that the two can easily be compared. A bibliography containing a list of books on Factory legislation has also been given. On the whole, it is a useful compilation prepared with care and intelligence.

"WEEKLY MAZDOOR"

New Labour Journal From Calcutta

"Weekly Mazdoor" is an independent Labour journal devoted to the cause and the interests of workers engaged in railways and steamer services and is a recent addition to the rank of Labour organs in India. It was founded by Mr. K.C. Mitra, the Bengal Labour leader now in jail and is edited now by Mr. Sibnath Banerjee. It is a fearless exponent of the grievances and the demands of Indian Labour and, as such, we welcome it.

Gaining Strength All Round

General Secretary's Report Of Workers Union

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Mr. D. L. Pathak, General Secretary of Union, submitted the report of working of the Union covering the period of fifteen months from 1st July, 1934, to 25th September, 1935. He said:—

The present Executive Committee was elected on the 30th June, 1934, at Bhusawal. Just after the election the Executive Committee took up the task of reorganising several branches and with this view carried on a vigorous propaganda by holding mass meetings all over the line. The office-bearers undertook a tour programme and visited many important centres and stations and enlisted members for the union and subscribers for the "Independent Railwayman" paper, with the result that the existing branches were strengthened and new branches at Amla, Manmad and Poona were started. At present Bombay, Kalyan, Bhusawal, Badnera, Nagpur, Amla, Manmad and Poona are working. We regret we were not able to open more branches for various reasons. The attitude of the Administration being very hostile and there being many cases of victimisation of the union workers the work was handicapped. Although we have membership at Igatpuri, Dhond, Khandwa, Bina and Jubbulpur, we could not establish regular branches for want of suitable and trustworthy organisers. Meetings inside the Railway premises at many places are prohibited. At Badnera not less than half a dozen workers who boldly came forward to take up the union work were transferred one after another. At Poona our organisers were prohibited even from visiting the workers in their recess hours in the tiffin room and were threatened to be prosecuted for trespass. At many places the circulation of the 'Independent Railwayman" paper was forcibly stopped. The union has to take this case to the Law Court and I am glad to inform you that the Court's decision was in our favour.

TRADE UNION UNITY.

The Central Executive Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress taking into consideration the split in the Trade Union movement which had weakened the solidarity of the workers thought to bring about unity among the different organisations in the country and accordingly appointed a Sub-Committee, in that our President Comrade Khedgikar was one of the members. This Committee met the leaders of the National Federation of Trade Unions and a joint statement was issued from Delhi to close the ranks and stand united.

MR. JOSHI'S NEW UNION.

After this statement from the responsible office-bearers of the A. I. T. U. Congress and the N. F. T. Unions we thought that sincere efforts would be made to bring about much-needed unity in the Trade Union movement. But to our surprise in spite of the joint appeal issued by the leaders of both the central organisations for unity, Mr. S. C. Joshi, the President of the Bombay Provincial N. F. T. U. should start a new rival union called the G. I. P. Railway New Staff Union and thus

(Continued on Page 5—Col. 3.)

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The valve chamber was particularly clean and free from dirt and sludge. All drilled passages were free and clean, showing practically no deposit.

The push rod chamber and head were clean and free from dirt and sludge.

All rings were free and clean, no gum in oil control slots or drain holes.

The motor crankcase was exceptionally clean.

All crankpins, bearings and connecting rods were in excellent shape. It is significant that the grinding marks were still visible on the steel.

Average wear of cylinders .0015 in. Rod bearings and crankpins showed no wear.

Average wear of the eight pistons was .00007 in. or practically nothing; for crankpins, .000025 in.; connecting rods, no wear.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

DARBHANGA FOOTBALL CONFERENCE FIASCO

By J. C. MAITRA.

The Prime Movers.

In my article on Sunday last I gave a glimpse of how the All-India Football Conference convened by the Indian Football Association at Darbhanga came to an abrupt termination. It has been contended in some quarters that the I.F.A. was not at all serious about the formation of the Federation and that it backed out of the Conference because its representatives could not dictate their terms to the delegates from the other provinces. Facts, however, clearly point the other way. It is well known to all that for the last five years or more the I.F.A.

Mr. G. R. Khairaz, a popular figure on the Bombay Turf, snapped in a characteristic attitude at Poona Races.

has been trying to persuade the different provincial associations of India to join in a Federation. If the Calcutta Association wished to dominate over the rest of India, it could have forced the smaller associations to accept its suzerainty by virtue of its acknowledged leadership by the Football Association of England.

I.F.A.'s Helping Hand.

That the I.F.A. did not exercise the right and privilege of its dominant position in the country, is an incontrovertible proof of its 'bona fides.' It is an open secret that when the W.I.F.A. applied to the F.A. for affiliation a couple of years ago, the latter directed them to the I.F.A. Were the Bengal association so minded, they could have created trouble for the W.I.F.A. on the latter's refusal to affiliate with the premier Association of India.

It is also worthy of note, by the way, that the other associations and tournaments in different parts of India received cordial co-operation and support from the I.F.A. during all these years which strengthened their positions from year to year. As in the case of the W.I.F.A. they enhanced their financial resources and popularity by importing crack Indian teams from the home of Indan football to play in their tournaments.

Spirit Of Compromise.

Having accepted the premise that the I.F.A. were the prime movers in the formation of an All-India Federation, it remains to be shown that they were ready to act in a spirit of give and take. In their circular they had suggested that each Association should have a representative on the All-India body on the basis of one for each 50 affiliated clubs. For an Association like the I.F.A. controlling 1,500 clubs, directly or indirectly, in various parts of India, it was possible to secure a commanding position in the country. Because it is very doubtful if all the other Associations put together could produce half of that number. As soon as the I.F.A. realised the unreasonableness of this proposal, they gave in The very fact that they sent only three delegates, including their president, to represent them at the Conference proves that they were not out to sweep the board by the force of numbers. Their two secretaries were also present at Darbhanga. But they were only to act as Secretaries to the Conference.

Making It Representative.

I do not think any reasonable body of men would call this a heavy or disproportionate representation on the part of the premier association in the country, especially in view of the fact they did not claim voting rights for them all. On scanning the list of their invitees, we find that the I.F.A. had extended invitations without fixing any number from each province. Bombay Presidency, for instance, were to have three delegates. It had actually sent two—the W.I.F.A. and I.F.L.—because the Sind representative did not turn up. Similarly the Madras Presidency had invitations for three, Madras, Bangalore and Mysore. Only the last named turned up. From Behar, both the Maharaj Kumar of Darbhanga and Moinul Huq were present. It will thus be seen that the I.F.A. had no intention of overcrowding the conference with representatives from Bengal at the expense of the other provinces. On the other hand, they wanted the conference to be as representative as possible.

Queer Sense Of Gratitude!

As for the change of thrusting its own president on the Conference it is the most usual thing in the world for the conveners to nominate a President for the Conference. By proposing the name of a veteran and respected sportsman like the Raja of Santosh. The I.F.A. could certainly expect his unanimous election by the conference. But this simple proposal also appeared as a red rag to a call before the wreckers. Even when they were told that the Raja had come on a special invitation by the Maharaja and Maharaj Kumar of Darbhanga, they did not show any regard either for the President-elect or their hosts for whom they seem to express no end of gratefulness!

Exchange Of Notes.

Now the stand taken up by the representatives of the I.F.A. at the informal conference at the bungalow of the Raja of Santosh was quite a reasonable one. They were all for forming the Federation. S. N. Banerji on their behalf said that they were quite prepared to offer their title to the new Association. But they were not willing to rush through the rules as framed by some of the opposing group. Banerji suggested that each association should formulate its own proposals and circulate them among the other provinces. After the exchange of these proposals, each province would be in a better position to form their judgment. The I.F.A.

Naidor, winner of the Newbury Plate.

was quite prepared to convene another conference next Christmas at Calcutta at its own expense. This assurance did not have any effect on the determined lot of wreckers. They said that they held "carte blanche" from their respective associations and were determined to use them there and then.

(To Be Continued.)

Woolworth finishes two lengths in front of Teller and Grecian Orb in the Dullingham Handicap.

AIR TRANSPORT IN KASHMIR

No Monopoly To Non-Indian Concern?

(From A Correspondent)

SRINAGAR, (By Mail).

A 'plane of the Himalaya Air Transport and Survey Ltd., reached here on 22nd. It brought Mr. Sharma, the Managing Director the Ground Engineer, and was piloted by Mr. B. L. Dhawan. On the next day they gave joy rides to a few persons among whom were the editors of the "Kashmir Times." On 24th the 'plane left Srinagar carrying a few copies of the special number of the "Kashmir Times" which is the first newspaper from Kashmir being transmitted by air to British India. Their visit was in connection with their offer to undertake Air Service to be started from April next between Srinagar and British India. Being an Indian concern it deserves preferential consideration by the Government of Kashmr.

It is believed that the State will not grant monopoly in favour of any particular concern, particularly non-Indian, or semi-Indian.

Nutritional Problem Solved

(From A Correspondent)

Modern conditions demand greater strength and energy for the maintenance of physical fitness. Recent researches by Dr. N. B. Dhar, B.Sc., of the Allahabad University has once again proved that fats, proteins, carbohydrates and mineral salts are all essential for the promotion of healthy growth. It has also been found that ordinary everyday foods are often lacking in one or the other essential ingredient and do not yield sufficient calories of food value necessary for correct nutrition.

The need for a concentrated health-giving food drink is more apparent now than hithertofore. Cowlac malted milk is the outcome of more recent researches, and by an improved process of manufacture Nature's finest tonic foods are combined in the most easily-digestible and palatable form containing the essential ingredients in such exact proportions that satisfies the individual energy needs.

Elaborate successful clinical trials by medical men all over the country that won for it the certificate of merit at the last All-India Medical Congress, further assure the superiority of 'Cowlac Malted Milk' and in the special hermetically sealed hygienic tins it not only keeps fresh longer, but remains entirely unaffected, secure against all risks of climatic contamination.

In health, during illness and convalescence 'Cowlac Malted Milk' always provides extra nourishment with the minimum digestive effort, and as it contains no free starch, and being entirely free from Cane Sugar, so it is admirably well-suited for infants from birth and for all ages. Recent medical evidence testify that when cow's milk or other foods are not tolerated 'Cowlac Malted Milk' is very well-tolerated and most readily assimilated.

The 5th session of the Berar Women's Conference will be held at Amraoti on 19th and 20th October 1935. Dr. Malinibai Sukthanka of Bombay has kindly consented to preside.

---

rence of the South Indian Liberal Federotion will be held in the first week of next month. The object of this Conference, it is understood, is to rally the forces of the Justice party to strengthen their position. The Convener of the Conference has issued a long questionnaire to about a hundred of their workers, to elicit information regarding the relative strengths of the two organisations, the Congress and the Justice Party.

The future line of action of the Justice Party depends to a large extent upon the results of this conference, the success of which is very doubtful in view of the local Congressmen's efforts to canvas public opinion against his reactionary organisation.

PURCHASE KHADI AND SAVE VILLAGERS FROM SWEATED LABOUR

The Secretary of the Gandhi Seva Sena writes:

As Bombay has become "Khadi-minded" during this Gandhi Jayanti fortnight, we copy the following from the "Harijan" of 28th. September.

"A few points sent by Prof: P. C. Ray to Gandhiji to show why the Khadi Pratishthan devoted to Khadi work in Bengal, should continue to give work (in a graduated higher scale of wages) to spinners and find a sale for these products in conjunction with self-spinning work:—

Khadi is never meant to enter into competition with machine (i.e. mill) made cloth.

Khadi represents 'back to village' cry.

Village life means simplicity and freedom from contamination of urban 'civilised and refined' mode of life, i.e. life represented by cinemas, race-gambling and other nonsensical things.

In the mills the workmen get higher wages, but they are converted into so many automata and drudges in the mill area. Half their wages again are consumed in drink and prostitution.

NO SWEATED LABOUR

The poor women (generally widows) who ply the charkha and earn a bare pittance are thereby enabled to be self-supporting and not dependent on their male relatives who really sit idle and make the helpless women dependent on their work like drudges and galley-slaves. Thus the latter are really freed from Sweated Labour.

Those who ply the Charkha are seldom of never whole-time workers: only during the intervals of household duties they utilise their leisure hours. So it would be wrong to compare their off-time labour with that of the sweated labour of the mills.

The spinners are not the only people benefited; along with the spinners a large body of weavers find occupation; in fact, on week days (specially during the 'Hat' or village market days) the weavers in the khadi centres with their woven dhoties and shirtings eagerly look for payment. Then other subsidiary artisans would be benefited e.g. the village carpenters, etc. making charkhas.

OVER 10,000 KHADI HUNDIS SOLD

The Secretary, Gandhi Seva Sena writes:—

Cash received for sale of Khadi Hundis by us till 28th September is Rs. 10,158.

MEETING OF STUDENTS AND STAFF

There was a meeting of the students and staff of the Matunga Institute of Commerce, on the 27th instant with Mr. G. Krishnamurthi Aiyar of Mily. Accounts Dept. President of the Institute in the chair in their new premises "Vishrani Nivas."

Mr. M. A. Narayan, Principal and Mr. E. V. Matharboothan, Hon. Secy., gave a short statement about the progress of the Institute since its inception.

Dr. N. B. Khare has filed a revision petition against the judgment of the Sessions Judge, Nagpur in his defamation case against the "Kesari" of Poona.

PERHAPS IT IS THE

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BOMBAY OFFICE—opened by Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor, Bombay Corporation.

CALCUTTA OFFICE—Inauguration Ceremony in a week.

MADRAS OFFICE—383, Mint Street, Madras.

PUNJAB OFFICE: Wazirabad, Punjab.

Commencement of Business postponed for nearly a fortnight due to the PRESSING REQUESTS of our Workers who wanted to avail Shraddha and Punja Holidays and get more time to strive their utmost to win the Prizes.

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Texaco Win Hindusthan Cup

D. L. I. Followers Defeated By 4 Goals To Nil In Final

The final match between the Texaco and the D. L. I. Followers in the Hindusthan Cup tournament, under the auspices of the Indian Football League was played off on the Bengal Club ground at Parel on Sunday evening. Both the teams were evenly matched and the large crowd that turned out to witness the contest were entertained to a fine exhibition of soccer. The Texaco won the verdict by the substantial margin of four goals to nil. But in fairness to the losing side, it must be said that they had almost an equal share of the exchanges. If their shooting in front of the netted area were as dangerous as that of their opponents, the result might have told a different tale.

KARUNAKAR DRAWS FIRST BLOOD.

In the initial moiety the exchanges were fairly even and both goals had narrow escapes time and again. It was not however till the last couple of minutes from half time that the first goal was registered. Karunakar from the left wing made a splendid dash and beat the Colaba custodian with a fine shot.

On changing ends, the D. L. I. Forwards made strenuous efforts to equalise. But Woods in goal, well supported by Almeida and Webb in the second line of defence neutralised their moves by effective and spectacular clearances. The Texacos were not long in coming on top again. McHugh added two more goals to the score with Ford claiming one for himself.

THE SCORE.

TEXACO S. C. ..... 4 goals.
D. L. I. FOLLOWERS .. nil.

THE TEAMS.

TEXACO S. C.: Woods; Almeida and Webb; Todd, Robertson and Thomas; Sullivan, Adams, McHugh, D'Argorne and Karunakar.

D. L. I. FOLLOWERS: Hanette; Daniel and Kami; Tekchand, Sohan and Munaswamy; Ambia, Lachman, Jairam, Moone and and Siva.

REFEREE: H. P. Terry.

MR. MAITRA'S SPEECH.

At the conclusion af the match, Mr. J. C. Maitra, the President of the Indian Football League, in congratulating the Texaco for their splendid victory, thanked all those clubs who had helped to make the tournaments of the I. F. L. a thorough success this season. He said that the season had been a very successful one from every point of view. He expressed the hope that they would all compete again next year and make their tournaments a greater success.

Mr. Maitra made special mention of the two secretaries, Mr. M. C. Gupta and D. N. Dey, and also of the ground secretary, Mr. N. L. Banerji who had worked very hard to make the season a success. He also thanked the workers the referees, the Press and specitators for their help and Co-operation.

THE FEDERATION.

In conclusion Mr. Maitra referred to the burning question of the day in the Football world of India, namely the formation of the All-India Football Federation. He felt sorry that a proper association could not be formed owing to the absence of the spirit of give and take at Darbhanga. He hoped that better sense would prevail among those who had taken up a destructive attitude and a real governing body would come into being for the betterment of India football before long.

Then Mrs. Maitra distributed the prizes to the winners and runners-up.

JUSTICITES TO RALLY FORCES

(From Our Correspondent)

MADRAS, Sept. 28.

Information has been received that the Northern Sircars Confe-

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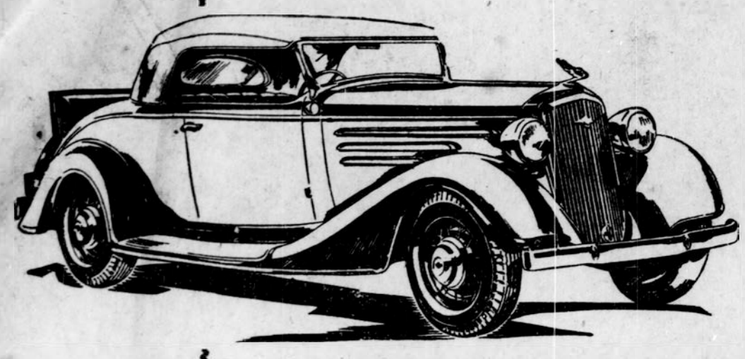

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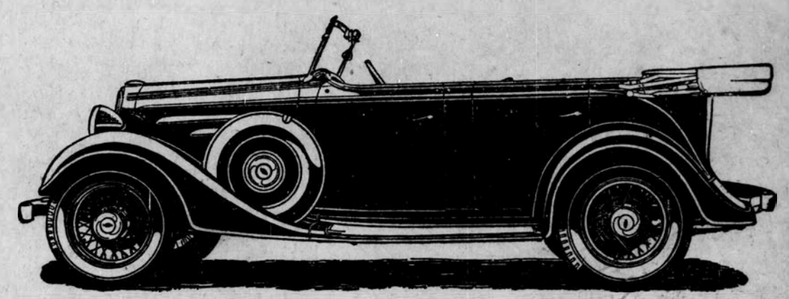

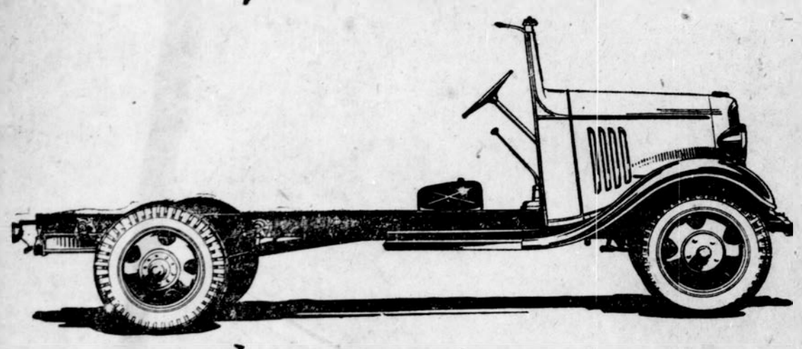

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PRINCIPLE OF 40-HOUR WEEK

(Continued from Page 3.)

ment still continues unabated. Nevertheless, the experiments recently undertaken in Italy and the United States of America with a view to improve the condition of workers are worth studying. These experiments go to prove that if we approach the problem with an unbiased mind, it would be found that the one effective remedy for unemployment is the reduction in hours of work. By a scheme introducedd on a basic forty-hour week principle, the United States of America was able since 1933 to re-absorb nearly 3-1/2 million workers in industry What is more interesting, there is now a Bill before the United States Congress for thirty-hour week. A Bill introduced in the House of Representatives on March 6, 1934 provides for 5-day week and a six-hour day for industry and for the appointment of a board to grant exemptions from ment in favour of the 30-hour week continues vigorously, this limit being strongly advocated by the American Federation of Labour.

In Italy, the principle of the forty-hour week is established. Wages are reduced proportionately to the reduction of hours, but were supplemented by allowances for workers on the shorter working week who are fathers of large families. It is officially stated that due to this experiment in reducing the hours of work, 200,000 unemployed persons were able to get work.

In other countries also, steps to reduce hours of work have been taken or proposed. It has been calculated in France that by reducing hours by only four a week, employment could be found for 500,000 more men. The Minister of Industry and Commerce of the Irish Free State declared that the reduction of working hours would greatly contribute towards the alleviation of unemployment

India Must Endorse Conventions

All countries cannot naturally introduce the forty-hour week, as long as there is no international agreement on this point. Hence the importance of the resolution adopted at Geneva. For example, the introduction of the 54-hour week in British India has brought into prominence the question of the competition of industries in the Indian States. The only way to overcome this difficulty is to place British India and the Native States on an equal footing with regard to labour legislation. Similarly in India, one of the eight countries of great industrial importance among the members of the International Labour Organisation, is not going to ratify the draft convention adopted at Geneva, not only the industrial progress in India but also in other parts of the world may suffer. It is really a pity that the Government of India are moving very slowly in reducing the hours of work. In India we are still very far away from the 40-hour week ideal. According to the new Factory Act a 10-hour day and a 54-hour week for all adult workers, with the exception of workers employed in continuous processes, who may work 56 hours a week, are prescribed in non-seasonal factories. In seasonal factories the 11-hour day and 60-hour week are maintained. The Government of India cannot congratulate themselves for this poor progress. According to Sir M. Vishwashwara Ayya, the number of unemployed in India exceeds 40 millions. Under these circumstances India must wholeheartedly welcome the draft convention adopted at Geneva and ratify it as early as possible.

It is important to remember in this connection that Mr. Hoosenbhoy Lailjee, the Employees' Delegate from India, put forward the argument that a further reduction of hours of work in India would lead to the closing up of many Textile Mill's in the country. But this argument, instead of showing that a reduction of hours of work would prove fatal to Industry, only speaks eloquently of the fact that the Textile Mills in India and especially in Bombay are inefficient both in machinary and management. Mr. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, the workers Delegate from India, was quite correct in pointing out to the Conference that if any industry in the world is guilty of the policy of isolation and individualism, it is Indian industry. He further said that Textile Mills in Bombay refuse to rationalise the basis of their production or to modernise their machinary, and the consequence is that there is so much inefficiency that when a Delegation came from England to examine the situation in the Bombay Textile Mills it had to say that there was great inefficiency.

Demand Of Humanity

No doubt in the old days of agriculture and village crafts there was a very long working day. But it was not merely a working day. There was ample opportunity for recreation, great deal of variety in work and scope for fullness of life. Social intercourse was mingled with work and labour with joy. Those days are no more and the age of machine has come to stay. The work in factory has become more mechanical and less interesting. Hence a drastic change in the policy towards the workers is necessary. In no previous age has the ingenuity of man been so successfully applied to the creati on of labour-saving devices, resulting in less need for human labour. Let the great benefit which humanity has thus derived from the machine be equally distributed among all. Let the brain-power of man which distinguishes him from the brute be used for the good of all mankind. The one way of doing this is to reduce the number of hours in industries and thus to ameliorate the condition of toiling millions all over the world The International Labour Conference, therefore, deserves the congratulations of every lover of human progress in the march of its civilization upon the adoption of the famous 40 hour week principle which is the outcome of the great victory won by the workers of the world at Geneva.

GAINING STRENGTH ALL ROUND

(Continued from Page 3.)

instead of bridging the gulf he is actually trying to widen it and weakened the movement by dividing the solidarity of the workers.

ACTIVITIES.

Despite the above-mentioned difficulties the union as you will find hereafter made great headway. To-day our membership stands at 10,035. There is an increase in the income of subscription by Rs. 353-10-0 and also there was good response from the well wishers of the union which amounted to Rs. 1,047-3-3 as against Rs. 78-4-9 last year. In all there is an increase of Rs. 1,400-13-3 in the income side. I am glad to mention that the liabilities also have been reduced by Rs. 4,400-0-0.

REPRESENTATIONS.

During the period under report the union submitted several representations to the Administrations including grade to grade promotion in the workshop. Payment of wages within working hours Stoppage of retrenchment of gangmen in the Engineering department, application of 8 hour day with 24 hours' off during a week, re-instatement of the strikers and the retenched hands, free quarters for cabinmen at Bhusawal, Free residential card passes over B. B. and C. I. Railway, etc. The agitation that was set afoot last year with regard to the Matunga workshop men having overdrawn their wages was satisfactorily settled. The Administration after eleven months' period having withdrawn the order on the subject. Of the several cases with regard to the men entitled to get compensation under the Workmen Compensation act, one case in which the Agent refused to grant the pay of one employee was taken before the Commissioner of the W. C. Act and the union succeeded in securing the claim. Above all the Union this year deputed our president, Comrade Khedgikar, with a memorandum, with regard to the Government of India's communique dated 1st March 1930 and strikers' reinstatement, to be placed before the session of the Legislative Assembly through the members. I am glad to inform you that many members of the Assembly approved the memorandum and got a cut motion on that moved which was carried by the huge majority. This is the first instance of its kind in the history of our union and we are thankful to those members who helped us in the cause.

MEETINGS.

During the year there were four meetings of the Central Executive Committee nine of the Standing Committee held together with a series of mass meetings at Parel, Matunga, Kalvan, Igatpuri, Bhusawal, Badnera, Nagpur and Amla as occasion demanded.

INDEPENDENT RAILWAYMAN.

Our official organ, the "Independent Railwayman" has successfully functioned during the year. In order to make this organ a live issue negotiations are afoot and it is for the incoming body of the office-bearers to complete negotiations.

It is gratifying to announce that the All-India Railwaymen's Federation have accepted our union's affiliation and our union was represented by Comrade Khedgiar at the half-yearly meeting of the Railway Board with the Federation. The All-India Trade Union Congress also at its annual Session at Calcutta elected five of our office-bearers as the office-bearers of that body for the current year.

In conclusion we have to appeal to all the workers that they would help to strengthen and develop the union by increasing our membership our funds, increase of sale of the paper and ultimately compel the Administration to recognise the just and legitimate grievances of the men and redress them.

Income-Tax And Accountancy Journal For Bombay

A declaration was made before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the September 13 last, by Mr. Ratanlal Maneklal Mehta, on behalf of the firm of Messrs. Nagindas and Maneklal, Public Accountants and Auditors and Income Tax Consultants at 6, Rave in Street, Fort, as publishers of a Journal named "The Indian Journal of Accountancy and Income Tax."

It will be a monthly publication in English and Gujarati intended for the business community the tax paying public and those in the profession of accountancy.

The aim being mainly to serve the commercial class and the tax-paying public, efforts will be made to enlighten the public, specially the mercantile class on all intricate problems of modern business and matters relating to Income Tax.

An appeal signed by influential citizens of the province has been issued to contribute their mite towards the Sri Ramkrishna Centenary Celebration, which is to be observed throughout the C. P. and Berar in February 1936.

His Excellency Sir Hyde Gowan, Governah of the C. P and Berar will preside over the Golden Jubilee of Morris College which will be celebrated in the second week of December.

CUTCH TEXTILE TRADERS PERTURBED

Check On Japanese Artificial Silk Tells Heavily

RAJKOT, (By Mail).

A grave situation has been created in the export markets at Anjar and elsewhere in the Cutch state by the provision of efficient safeguards against the entry of the Japanese artificial silk fabrics from Cutch to Kathiawar through the Halvad and Malia Mianana routes. Not only have large stocks of Taffeta and Bosquey accumulated in Cutch and further supplies valued at Rs. 3,50,000 scheduled to be discharges in Cutch on September 28 accentuated the misgivings of the Cutch dealers in the Japanese artificial silk fabrics, but have upset the calculations of their confreres in Kathiawar because of the stringent measures taken against the dumping of Kathiawar markets with Japanese Taffeta and Bosquey discharged in Cutch. Meanwhile the prices of the Japanese artificial silk fabrics have appreciably gone up in Kathiawar.

It is expected on all hands in Cutch that the Dewan of Cutch who sailed for Europe on September 20 in company of Kumar Shree Meghrajji of Cutch would acquaint His Highness the Maharao of Cutch with the crisis threatened in the Japanese piecegoods markets in Cutch and request him to devise means whereby the perils of the situation might be obviated.—A.P.

Industrial Exhibition At Shrinagar

(From A Correspondent)

SRINAGAR, (By Mail).

The Sixth Jammu and Kashmir State Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was opened here last week.

The Agriculture Department of the State is showing a marked improvement in its exhibits. The San Jose Scale pest has worked havoc during last few years, but the Department has succeeded in protecting the trees against this pest. Fruits affected by the pest were exhibited and interesting lectures regarding its control are given.

JHALAWAR STATE ADMINISTRATION

Indore Report Contradicted

JHALRAPATAN, Sept. 28.

The Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Jhalawar wires:

The Jhalawar Darbar's attention has been drawn to a message from Indore appearing in the various newspapers alleging that the Hon. Col. Ogilvie, Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, has administered a warning to H.H. of Jhalawar threatening intervention by the Government of India in the State's affairs. He adds that this report is baseless and untrue.—A P.

The Byramji Inter-Collegiate Debate will this year be held at Jubbulpore on 21st December on the following subject: "Capitalism is a menace to the world's progress." All colleges connected with the University are entitled to compete.

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The True Tonic-Food
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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Monday.
A verdict of death due to opium poisoning self-administered was returned to-day by the Coroner's jury on the body of Mallappa Pandurang, an unemployed Hindu residing at Wadala. On Saturday last, he died in the hospital.

BOMBAY, Monday.
Limbaji Ashanara, while boarding the tram on Saturday near Old Parsi Statue, was asked by the driver to board the tram from the rear side. The passenger looking at the rear side got down and consequently was pulled under the wheel—his foot badly crushed.

He died in the hospital the next day.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "accidental death" on the body to-day.

BOMBAY, Monday.
By a majority verdict, the Coroner's jury decided to-day that the death of a Hindu named Askan Venidus, who was knocked down and killed by the Calcutta Mail yesterday morning near Sion station was suicidal.

The engine-driver, in giving evidence, to-day, stated that he saw the man standing on the left of the track, as the train was nearing Sion station.

As the train moved fast, he saw a figure stretching itself on the track; he applied brakes, but when the train stopped he found the body with its mutilated arms and limbs.

BOMBAY, Monday.
How pocket-slashers found a busy time inside the Imperial Cinema on Thursday night, when a Sikh from Rawalpindi was relieved of Rs. 95, was narrated before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Girgaum Police Court, to-day, when two Muslims were remanded to police custody till October 14, pending enquiries.

The Lamington Road Police Stated, that Antersingh Kalyansingh who came to Bombay on business, went to the theatre when a dispute arose between him and two Muslims, Ramzanalli Baboo and Shaifoo Rahimbux, over the possession of seats. Soon after Kalyansingh found his coat pocket ripped open and a wallet containing Rs. 95 in G. C. Notes and cash missing.

Kalyansingh reported the matter to a policeman who brought all the three to the Lamington Road Police Station and enquiries were instituted.

SUTTORIA GETS JAIL SENTENCE

BOMBAY, Monday.
On a charge of sutta gambling, Markand Harnand, a "bhayya," was sentenced to-day by Mr. Dinshaw Vani, Honorary Magistrate, to one month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default to one month's further imprisonment.

It was stated by the prosecution that the accused was arrested while gambling near the Palton Road Police station some days back.

The prosecution was conducted by Sub-Inspector Parulekar while Mr. A. Birdie defended the accused.

ARRESTS IN FORT AREA

BOMBAY, Mnnday.
Ibrahim Ahmed and three others were arrested by the Crime Branch of the Bombay C.I.D. on Saturday at Sarang Street for street gambling. They were later released on bail.

The Esplanade Police arrested two persons on Saturday when they raided an alleged sutta gambling den at Wellington Street under a warrant issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Branch. The police also seized some cash and several sutta chits. The arrested persons were later enlarged on bail.

The bail period was extended at the Esplanade Police Court today.

Alleged Assault By Crowd With Bamboos

BOMBAY, Monday.
A party, consisting of 40 to 50 persons, armed with bamboo sticks and lathis is alleged to have set upon Tribhuvan Annaji last evening at Love Lane (Mazagaon) and belaboured him severely.

When the Police came on the scene they found Annaji in an unconscious state and removed him to the hospital.

The motive of the assault is not known.

Gopal Gangaram and seventeen others, who were arrested by the Byculla Police in this connection, were placed before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day and were bailed out for a period of fourteen days.

Sergeant In Encounter With Suspects

BOMBAY, Mnnday.
A struggle ensued in the early hours of Sunday morning between a police sergeant attached to the Flying Squad of the Kingsway police station, and two night-prowlers in the vicinity of the Dadar Post Office in Vincent Road, Dadar.

It appears Sergeant Jouklass was patrolling the Vincent Road area. At about three a.m. he saw two men going towards Parel from the Post office side.

He stopped them and questioned them. As no satisfactory explanation was forthcoming he put them under arrest, when one of them resisted and a struggle ensued.

The Sergeant was, it is stated, slapped in the face by one while the other dealt him a blow with two brass utensils which he carried on his head. He was several times struck with their fists.

The men were subsequently overpowered and arrested.

The officer sustained injuries on head, neck, and the body.

Such was the tale related when Beruram Cheruram and Karamsingh Cheruram, the two suspects, were remanded at the Dadar Court to-day till October 7.

Accused Of Misappropriating Money Obtained By Selling Bangles

BOMBAY, Monday.
A woman walked into the Lamington Road Police Station on Sunday morning and handed over a young man to the police stating that two gold bangles given to him by her mother were sold and the amount misappropriated by him.

As a sequel, Amrit Tukaram Narwade appeared in the dock before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, to-day, to answer a charge of criminal breach of trust.

The complainant Miss Shakuntala, residing at Dadar, with her mother, stated to the police that on Friday last, her mother gave to the accused two gold bangles to be sold in house of one Annasaheb Mainkali at Lamington Road.

SOLD FOR RS. 90.

The accused is alleged to have sold them to one Purushotam Visram at Sheikh Memon Street for Rs. 90, and to have misappropriated the amount. On Sunday morning, he returned to the complainant and is alleged to have informed her that he had lost the money in gambling.

When a complaint was lodged with the police, the accused pointed out the shop where he disposed of the bangles which were recovered by the police.

The accused requested to be enlarged on bail. But as further enquiries were necessary, the Magistrate remanded him to police custody till October 10.

SHAMDASANI'S OBJECTIONS OVERRULED

BOMBAY: Monday.
Mr. I. H. Taunton, Municipal Commissioner, to-day, overruled the objections of Mr. P. D. Shamdasani against the election of Mr. Allarakhiya Abba Allaya in the B Ward bye-election.

Mr. Taunton has stated his reasons in a lengthy judgment which will be supplied to Mr. Shamdasani in the course of the day.

The Nizam of Hyderabad (Deccan) celebrated his 49th birthday to-day when an impressive parade was held on Faten Maidan this morning in which all the units of the Nizam's forces participated. At the conclusion the entire force marched past, the Nizam taking salute from the pavilion.

DEATH OF DEPUTY REGISTRAR, HIGH COURT

BOMBAY: Monday.
We regret to announce the death of Mr. Dhirajlal Lalbhai Mehta, Deputy Registrar of the High Court, which occurred at his residence yesterday.

Beginning his career as a humble clerk, Mr. Mehta rose to various posts in the Secretariat, and was appointed Deputy Registrar in 1930.

He had been ailing for some time past and though he recovered after an operation, he had a relapse yesterday, resulting in heart failure.

It has been decided to hrld a meeting of the General Body of the All-India Maratha Educat'onal Conference at Nagpur on the 12th and 13th October 1935.

WARRANT FOR ARREST OF MUIR-HARDINGE

Shroffs File Charge Of Cheating With Dishonoured Cheque

BOMBAY: Monday.
A non-bailable warrant was issued to-day at the instance of a firm of Shroffs by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, for the arrest of a European, named H. Muir-Hardinge, a former assistant in the Ford Motor Car Company (India), Ltd.

The accused, it appears, sailed for England on Saturday last by the mailboat s.s. "Strathaird."

The Magistrate made the order on a complaint of cheating in respect of Rs. 731 filed by Punamchand Sobhajee, a partner in a firm of Shroffs and jewellers, doing business at Gun-Carriage Lane, Lower Colaba.

The complainant alleged that the respondent was a client of their firm, Messrs. Pratapchand Rattanchand. On September 15 last, the respondent came to the firm and asked for a loan of Rs. 700, which was paid to him in cash.

The respondent, it was further alleged, gave in return two cheques, one for Rs. 231 and the other for Rs. 500, drawn on the Eastern Bank, Ltd., Bombay.

Cheque Dishonoured.

One of the cheques was subsequently presented at the Bank but it was dishonoured. The complainant, thereupon, informed the respondent of this fact, and the respondent, it was stated, promised to pay the amount in about four day's time.

Subsequently, the complainant received a telephone message from a woman stating that the respondent had sold his motorcar and was going away to Europe by Saturday's mailboat.

Booked Passage.

From enquiries made the complainant learnt that the respondent had booked a passage to Europe by s.s. "Strathaird."

The complainant, therefore, alleged that the respondent had acted all along with dishonest intentions.

The Magistrate issued the warrant as stated above. The warrant will be served on the respondent at Aden.

Mr. P.N. Godhino with Mr. E. F. D'Souza appeared for the complainant.

ALL OVER MARRIAGE INVITATIONS

BOMBAY, Monday.
Failure to extend marriage invitations to three residents of the same chawl and the refusal to pay them 'Bakshees' although asked repeatedly, led to a peon of the Bombay High Court being thrown from the first floor of a B.D.D. Chawl down to the ground in June last.

An echo of this incident was heard at the Dadar Court to-day when Ganpat Pandurang was found guilty of causing grievous hurt so as to endanger life and was sentenced to four months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 100.

Mahadeo Krishnaji, a peon in the Bombay High Court, celebrated his nephew's marriage in May last. Three residents on the same floor were, it appears, not invited. They however approached him later and demanded 'Bakshees' but complainant asked them to come later.

Second Visit.

On June 4 they paid another visit but were told to wait till the pay day. One of the three persons, it was stated, seized him by the neck and another man throwing his arm round caused him some injury. When the police were informed, he was referred to the Court.

On June 9 the three people again entered his house, and fisted him and abused him. The first accused lifted him up when money was not forthcoming and threw him down to the ground. He became unconscious and his ankles were fractured.

Two others in the case were given the benefit of doubt and acquitted.

Alternative to the fine was 2 months' further R.I. Rs. 80 out of the fine was to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

Seth Poonamchand Ranka has been elected chairman of the Reception Committee of the Nagpur District Political Conference, to be held at Nagpur on the 2nd and 3rd November, 1935.

ANTI-FILM DEMONSTRATORS

Police Withdraw Prosecution To Avoid Further Ill-Feeling

BOMBAY: Monday.
The curtain was lifted to-day, on the attitude of the Police authorities, regarding the withdrawal of prosecution proceedings against a three Parsis, when the Lamington Road Police made an application for discharge of a Parsi in the Girgaum Police Court.

The intervention of the Police Commissioner, "who did not wish that any further ill-feeling should be caused in the matter of the agitation by proceeding with the prosecution," resulted in the discharge of Nasarwanji Nowroji Engineer, who appeared before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, to answer charges under Sections 143, 147 and 117, I. P. C.

It will be recalled that Nasarwanji Engineer was arrested by Superintendent Klein on September 16, 1935, during demonstrations before the Imperial Cinema, when the Bombay Talkies Film "Jawani-ki-Hawa" was first released.

The Lamington Road Police, in applying for the discharge of the accused, this morning, reiterated the allegations originally made against him, in full.

Sub-Inspector Honowar added:

"As the agitation and demonstration before the Imperial Cinema at Lamington Road have died down and as the Police do not wish that any further ill-feeling should be caused in the matter of the agitation by proceeding with the prosecution of persons arrested on that day, and on the following days.

"Orders have been issued to stop all prosecutions of those, who were placed before the Honorary Courts, as well as before Your Worship.

"Under the circumstances, I request that the marginally noted accused may be ordered to be discharged and his bail cancelled."

After perusing the application, the Magistrate passed the orders asked for.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Asho Shud 4, 1921
Muslim: Rajab 2, 1354
Parsi: Farvardin 25, 1305
Hightide: 1-36; 13-26.
Lowtide: 7-22; 19-28
Sunrise: 6h. 29m.
Sunset: 6h. 29m.

Municipal Corporation Meeting 4-15 p.m. (B.T.)

Bombay Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Bombay Natural History Society—Meeting of Members and their friends at the Prince of Wales' Museum at 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 2.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 3.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, October 5.

S S 'Carthage' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

A meeting of members of the Bombay Natural History Society and their friends will be held at the Prince of Wales Museum to-day, Tuesday, at 6-15 p.m. when the Rt. Rev. R. D. Acland, Lord Bishop of Bombay, will give a lecture on "Bombay Wild Flowers and How to identify them."

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

"Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines S. S. President "Johnson V-17" left Singapore on the 24th instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 3rd instant and sail again on the 4th instant with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston".

The O.S.K. Steamer "Taijin Maru" left Singapore on September 27 and is due to arrive in Bombay on October 9 via Penang and Colombo.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Shikisan Maru" left Moji on September 27th and is due to arrive in Bombay on October 21 via usual ports.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Anyo Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 29th September and is due to arrive here on Thursday morning the 3rd October at 6-0 a.m.

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEER'S DEATH

Sakaram Yesso, an automobile engineer with a workship at Girgaum Back Road, suddenly collapsed on Monday morning after a short interval of sickness and died. He leaves behind a widow, one son and his brother and relatives to mourn his loss.

AT MATUNGA

Under the auspice of the Matunga Gujarati Seva Mandal the following is the programme for Navratri Mahotsav for to-day, Tuesday

Lecture at 9 p.m. at Napoo Hall.

Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta, (In English and Gujarati.

At 10 p.m. Cinema Show.

AT DADAR.

To-day's programme at Gujarati Sarvajanik Navaratra Mahotsava, Palan Sajanpal building, Portuguse Church Road Dadar.

7 to 9 p.m.—Local Garba.

9 to 10 p.m.—Instrument Music by Sjt. Bhatt and Party.

10 to 12-30 p.m.—Amutaurs Comic and Dance by Bharat Navajawan.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Shanghai". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Brewster's Millions". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The New Adventure of Tarzan". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Bal Hatya". Daily at 5-30, 8-15 and 11 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Bhen-Ka-Prem". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Thakeeche Lagna". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Red Letter". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Diamond Jim". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Hips, Hips, Hooray." Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Frankestein" and "Invisible Man." Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Eastbourne Municipal Orchestra, under the direction of H. G. Amers, relayed from the Winter Garden, Eastbourne. 8-5 p.m. "Light and Shade"—3rd Edition. Assented by William MacLurg. 8-50 p.m. vented by William MacLurg. 8-50 p.m. Light Classical Concert. Ellaline M. holmes (Soprano). The Charles Woodhouse (Violin) Walter Price (Violin), Ernest Tomlinson (Viola), and Edward Robinson (Violincello). 9-45 p.m. Dance Music. 10-00 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. Dance Music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

AT HARIJAN CHAWLS.

Under the auspices of Dadar Sarvajanik Night School, Mahatma Gandhi's birthday will be celebrated at the Mahaluxmi Municipal Chawls opposite Race Course to-day Tuesday at 8 p.m. Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale will preside. Messrs. Nagindas Master and Ishvarbhai Patel will address the meeting and the programme will include magic tricks and garba by Harijan boys and girls and also physical feats exhibition.

DONATIONS TO "F" WARD CONGRESS.

The Secretary of the "F" Ward Dist. Congress Committee thanks the Tarun Bharat Sevika Sangh Parel for donation of Rs. 51 only for the "F" Ward Dist. Congress Committee through Shmt. Shantabai Bandivdekar.

"F" WARD CONGRESS MEETING POSTPONED.

Mr. D. D. Wadia, President of the 'F' (Parel) Ward District Congress Committee writes that the adjourned general meeting of the District Congress Committee called for Tuesday, October 1, has been postponed "sine-die" pending B. P. C. C. Council's attempts to re-organise all District Congress Committees in the City.

Y.M.H.A. PREPARES FOR DASARA.

Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association, a meeting of the representatives of the several prominent institutions in Bombay was held on Saturday last when Dr. K. S. Mhaskar presided. It was resolved to celebrate the ensuing Dasara Day in a usual manner by taking out procession holding a meeting at Gowalia Tank Maidan and also exhibiting demonstration of selected Physical Culture feats. A strong Committee has been formed with Dr. Mhaskar as Chairman.

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

The three pilots of the Bombay Flying Club who arrived at the Juhu Aerodrome on Sunday evening from Heston after their successful formation flight, photographed on their arrival with Mr. A. C. Gazdar (centre), leader of the party, and Mr. P. Stone (2nd from left), Ground Engineer of the Bombay Flying Club, who also accompanied them to England.

City Fathers' Tributes To Late Mr. Griffiths

Corporation Adjourns In Memory Of European Member

Touching reference was made in the Municipal Corporation on Monday regarding the late Mr. G. I. Griffiths as a true friend of India. Several Councillors endorsed their opinion that the late Mr. Griffiths not only mixed freely among Indians but also found employment for a number of unemployed Indians both in his own office and elsewhere and fixed them up by personally going with them from office to office. During Hindu-Muslim riots some of the Councillors speaking from their personal experience stated that he neither spared his own health nor cared for risk in bringing about happy feelings among these two communities.

PAINFUL DUTY.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor, at the outset said he had a very painful duty to perform and that was to make reference to the death of their esteemed colleague, the late Mr. G. I. Griffiths. When he occupied the Mayoral chair, it was his sincere desire to be spared of the necessity to make that sort of reference and it pained him to do so, the first time, after he occupied the Mayoral chair. Mr. Griffiths was hale and hearty, and robust in mind and body when they saw him last in the Corporation Hall, and nobody dreamt that he would be taken away from them so soon. He was in the Corporation for only six years and in that short space of time he became the Chairman of the Standing Committee and if he was spared a few years more, he would have been a valuable asset to the City and to the Corporation.

INDIANISED BRITISHERS.

One thing about the late Mr. Griffiths was that he would never lose his temper in spite of provocation but win his opponents by smiles and gentle manners. While Indians had the habit to emulate western methods, he as a Britisher had generally Indianised himself by mixing in Indian society and emulating Indian ways. During communal riots he was a member of the Peace Committee, and he would say from personal experience that he did not spare his own health or life to do duty to the city of his adoption as a patriotic citizen.

CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

Sir J. B. Boman-Behram then moved:

"That the Corporation have learnt with deep regret of the sad and premature death on 27th September, 1935, of Mr. G. I. Griffiths who was a member of the Corporation for nearly 6½ years and of the Standing Committee for nearly 2½ years and its Chairman for the current year (1935-36), and in whom the City has lost a zealous citizen, the European community an astute businessman, and the Corporation a promising councillor, and who in these and in many other capacities, rendered valuable services to the City.

That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement.

That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Corporation do now adjourn without transacting any business to-day.

HIS SERVICES TO INDIANS.

Sir J. B. Boman-Behram said taat owing to Mr. Griffiths' affection for Indians, the European Association did not put him up as their candidate for the municipal election. Still, Mr. Griffiths came out successful as an independent man. This showed how much Indians loved him. He knew personally how Mr. Griffiths used to go from office to office with the Indians unemployed in search of some work for them and would not rest till he got some work for them.

TRIBUTES FROM ALL QUARTERS.

Mr. Meyer Nissim seconded the resolution and said during the Commissioner's rounds in the A ward, there was not a single occasion when Mr. Griffiths was not present.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot said even on his death bed, Mr. Griffiths had the thought of the Standing Committee, that its work should not be dislocated owing to his absence.

Mr. M. E. Serang said he had come across a number of Europeans during the last 25 years but not one like Mr. Griffiths who would give his life and health for the poor.

Mr. A. P. Sabawala said as Chairman of the Standing Committee, he was very patient and pleasant with the members.

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji said he never came across a more fair-minded and open-minded European than Mr. Griffiths.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta referred to Mr. Griffiths' endeavours in bringing about reduction in the tariff of the electric energy. He compared the rates prevailing in Calcutta with those of Bombay and impressed upon the B. E. S. and T. Co. to reduce their rates also.

FRIEND OF INDIA.

The Municipal Commissioner paying his tribute as well as on behalf of the Municipal Staff said Mr. Griffiths was the real friend of India. It was he who fought hard in the Standing Committee to find some work for the ex-Indian soldiers who had formed an ex-Servicemen's Band and it was his greatest desire as Chairman of the Standing Committee to mark his year of office by reducing the General Tax rather than increasing it.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master, Dr. D. N. Saher, Dr. S. P. Mehta, Mr. Govindlal Shivlal, Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Mr. S. K. Barodawala, Mr. M. A. Karanjawala, Dr. A. De-Souza, Mr. M. E. Joshi, Dr. C. J. Cursetji, Mr. Shivdas Chapsey, and Prof. V. G. Rao further supported the resolution which was carried all standing as a mark of respect.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

Lalubhai Samaldas People's Co-op. Bank

The annual general meeting of the Lalubhai Samaldas People's Co-operative Bank Ltd. was held on Saturday last at the Registered Office of the Bank, when Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi, the Chairman of the Bank, presided. The president while moving adoption of the Annual Report and the balance sheet of the Bank as circulated to the shareholders briefly narrated the measures taken by the Bank to reduce the unauthorised arrears and appealed to the members to co-operate with the management in recovering the arrears of the Bank. The balance sheet and the annual report of the Bank was adopted and Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi was re-elected the Chairman of the Bank for the ensuing year. After the election of the Directors, and other items of the agenda were gone through, the general meeting terminated after a vote of thanks to the retiring Directors and the Chair.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Our Maternity Homes

The resolution of Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji regarding maternity homes in the city deserved better and more serious consideration at the hands of the City Fathers than was given to it last week. It is a pity the proposition was moved when there were not even 25 councillors out of 108, present and those who were present, perhaps, being bored by having sat for two hours, did not seem to be particularly interested in the question under discussion. Although the proposition was thrown out it is hoped Mr. Morarji will bring another resolution after the expiry of three months. There are nearly 70 maternity homes in the city and there are not few of these which cannot be said to be run on hygienic and sanitary principles. Many of these homes are near tea-shops, restaurants and tramway junctions where residents are pestered by noise all the hours of day and night. Some of them are not kept very untidy; bedsheets are rarely changed so that dhobi bills may not run high. Water supply which is essential for maternity homes is insufficient and there is too much of overcrowding in small rooms. The Municipal authorities have no right to interfere to enforce hygienic rules unless the law empowers them to do so.

St. Andrew's High School

The annual number of St. Andrew's High School, Bandra, presents an interesting reading. There are a number of articles which serve well for light reading. The school has on its register 643 students, viz., 470 boys and 203 girls. The matriculation examination result this year was gratifying inasmuch as 60 per cent. of the candidates passed while in drawing examination the school had the proud privilege of securing cent per cent success. The teachers are not satisfied with teaching the pupils but most of them are also anxious to obtain diplomas in teaching while others joined the Refresher Course at Declali and also attended the Teachers' Conference. The modern principle of subject teaching is introduced in the teaching of science, mathematics, English and second languages, thus creating a certain amount of responsibility with the head teacher in each subject. The school has also maintained its traditional record in games and in Bandra Municipal Tournament the boys were found remarkable for their fine physical feats.

ENCOURAGING SALE OF KHADI HUNDIS

The Secretary of the Gandhi Seva Sena writes:—

We are glad to announce the following Associations which had organised themselves for the sale of Khadi Hundis have sold Hundis as follows:—

Cotton Brokers Association, Rs. 3,000 (1st Inst.).

Cotton Merchants and Muccadum Association (Sewree), Rs. 3,000 (1st Inst.).

Diamond Merchants Association, Rs. 1,000 (1st Inst.).

Bullion Exchange, Rs. 1,100.

These figures are very encouraging considering the depressed state of our money market. We hope every citizen will follow the example of our Merchants in popularising Khaddar.

May we also hope for the same help from other Associations who have not yet started an organisation for the sale of Khadi Hundis?

NAVARATRA CELEBRATIONS

AT PAREL SEVA SANGH.

At 4 p.m. to-day, Tuesday, Haldikunku and lecture of Mrs. Sulochanabai Hudliker on "Social Status of Women" for ladies only.

At 8 to 9 p.m. music by Miss Shanta Amladi.

At 9 to 10 p.m. Pravachan of Mr. Swami Gunatit Unandya. (Ramkrishna Mission Khar), on How our Rastra will flourish."

At 10 to 12 p.m. Murliwadan and "Nakla" of Master Krishnachandra Tipnis.

Bulbul Tarang: Master Mohile and singing of Master Ratnakant Mohile.

CONCERT AT JINNAH HALL

Under the auspices of The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in Celebration of 67th, Gandhi Jayanti a Musical Concert of Classical Indian Ragas will be given by Savai Gandharva at Jinnah Hall at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Tuesday).

Admission by tickets.

AT VILE PARLE.

There will be a programme of entertainment from "Sampat Bal-Mandir Vile Parle" at Gandhi Chowk, (West) at 9-30 p.m. to-day, Tuesday.

AT MANDVI ARYA SAMAJ.

Pandit Pardhubhai Sharma and Pandit Vijayshankerji will address Navaratri a gathering to-day Tuesday, at 7 p.m. at the Arya Samaj Mandir Mandvi (Masjid Bunder Road).

MATUNGA INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE.

The students and staff of the Matunga Institute of Commerce met on Friday last with Mr. G. Krishnamurthi Aiyar, President of the Institute, in the chair in their new premises "Vishrani Nivas".

After prayer by Mr. G. N. Rajan, Mr. M. A. Narayan, Principal, and Mr. E. V. Matharbootham, Hon. Secretary, gave a short statement about the progress of the Institute since its inception.

The Principal gave a Tea Party to all the office-bearers, students, staff and guests assembled.

With a vote of thanks and garlanding of the president, the meeting terminated.

GANDHI JAYANTI CELEBRATIONS

B. P. C. C.'s Programme To-day

Exhibition: Opening 5 p.m. (S.T.) and Closing 10 p.m. (S.T.)

During Exhibition hours there will be light musical programme from choice records of well-known artists and Radio.

Public Meeting: 7 p.m. (S.T.): Sjt. K. M. Munshi to speak on "Non-Violence as a Social Force" in English-Place: Jinnah Hall.

Musical Concert: 9 p.m. (S.T.): Musical Concert by Sawai Gandharva and party at Jinnah Hall (Admission by tickets).

SPEAKING THE GANGSTERS OWN LANGUAGE!

The valiant story of the daring young men who put a nation's enemies on the spot!

"MEN WITHOUT NAMES"

A Paramount picture with

FRED MacMURRAY
MADGE EVANS

REMEMBER 'G-MEN'
HERE'S A STORY EQUALLY AS GREAT AND THRILLING

Saturday Next

At PATHE

Book now Ph. 41561 or Roses

THE REGAL

Special
MICKEY MOUSE
Programme at 4 P.M.

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Girls—GRAND FUN—Songs!
Also latest cartoon
MICKEY'S KANGAROO
All in Technicolour.

Picturesque Shanghai . . . where East meets West and races collide!

PATHE 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p. m.

Definitely upto Friday the 4th October

THE CAPITOL Daily 3 Shows: At 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

IMPERIAL

CINEMA, LAMINGTON ROAD.
Daily, 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.

BOMBAY'S PRIDE

Jawani-ki-Hawa

BOMBAY TALKIES FIRST PRODUCTION

Acclaimed as "equal to the best work of any other country in the world" ("TIMES OF INDIA")
"A landmark in Indian film history" ("INDIAN SOCIAL REFORMER").

TO-MORROW 2 P.M. "ZENANA" SHOW

when, at the request of the management, DEVIKA RANI, the star of the film will be present and will address the audience.

Telephone No. 22881. Telegrams "Chronicle"
Post Box No. 232. Registered No. B-1081.

The Bombay Chronicle

Bad House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1935

NON-BRAHMIN PARTY

Some members of the Bombay non-Brahmin Party met last week at Poona and considered what policy they should pursue under the new constitution. This Party is one of the most anomalous institutions created by the Montford Reforms and the way they were worked by several Provincial Governors. It has had hardly any distinctive constructive policy of its own. Its policy if it had any was to rail at Brahmins and support Government as far as possible. It achieved some small measure of a sort of success becuse of the reservation of some seats for certain non-Brahmin castes and Government's policy of appointing Ministers on communal lines. But some of its members have now began to realise that they may not get the same measure of success under the new Constitution, though some seats continue to be reserved for certain non-Brahmin communities and the Governor may be trusted to attempt to maintain a continuity of policy in what he might call safe-guarding the rights of minorities or backward communities. That is why these people are anxious to devise ways and means betimes to safeguard their interests.

Congress—The Only Organ

As the new electorate, under new conditions, is likely to be more critical than the old one, the party leaders are attempting to formulate some distinctive policy for themselves. "We are a distinctive party," Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the President of the meeting, is reported to have said, "and we intend to remain a self-contained party—Non-Brahmins fighting for the rights and privileges of non-Brahmins. We neither seek nor accept, if offered, an alliance with any other political party nor will we permit any member of our party to belong to any other political party." Fortunately, further details of the policy, such as amelioration of the peasants' condition, and expansion of primary education art not meant to be confined to non-Brahmins. As regards the pompous refusal to seek or accept any alliance wtih other parties, the public would be relieved if the Party remembered this policy in its relations with pro-Government groups. In so far as there is a suggestion in the sentences quoted above to keep out of Congress influence, it may only be stated that the vast majority of Non-Brahmin regard it as their only authoritative organ.

Party Without Followers

Some of the items in the proposed programme are unexceptionable, such for instance, as relief of indebtedness through a wider scheme of land banks and otherwise, relief against rack-renting, universal primary education etc., These will most certainly be included in the Congress programme also. We do not see why men like Mr. Jadhav should not go further and demand substantial reduction of indebtedness by conciliation, reduction of land revenue and such other measures as are essential to the welfare of the people. However, the best test of the Party is not what it promises to do in the Legislature but the work it will do for the people even outside the legislature apart from its success at the polls. And this test must apply to other parties also. The public will give its confidence only to those institutions which will serve it continuously both inside and outside the legislatures. The recent elections to the Assembly clearly proved that the so-called Non-Brahmin Party is a party without followers and no longer represents the bulk of the Non-Brahmins who are loyal to the Congress and we have no doubt they will give fresh proof of that loyalty at the next Provincial election.

Britain Commits Herself

Sir Samuel Hoare's reply to the French enquiry is one of those few statements which have a really wide significance, because it affects so many parties and issues. It affects Britain in so far as it finally commits that country to the permanent support of the Covenant. It is to the credit of France that taking advantage of Sir Samuel Hoare's eloquence at Geneva she asked a question at a time when there was no other alternative for Britain but to adopt the Covenant as "a part of the national conscience." Sir Samuel's statement affects the League of Nations and its Covenant in so far as both have secured a champion who, compelled to take a decisive stand, has publicly challenged others to support the Covenant on the basis of the collective system. The Covenant, as was recently proved at Geneva, needed a decisive lead for its vindication. And who knows that this statement does not mark the turning-point in the history of the League?

There is a significant reference in Sir Samuel Hoare's statement in regard to "treaty obligations." It makes certain reservations in the definition of aggression or non-fufilment of treaty terms and it suggests that the world is "not static" as regards treaty obligations. In other words while it stands by treaties it does not rule out the possibility or the desirability of treaty revision and in this aspect it affects almost all the European Powers. How all the Powers concerned will react to the statement is not yet known, but it is clear that France while feeling uncomfortable at the suggestion of treaty revision is satisfied that German aggression will be resisted by Britain.

But it is most important, because it concerns the immediate crisis, as a reply to Italy. Britain seems to have rejected the Italian suggestion of a tri-partite conference outside the framework of the League of Nations. The British Government even resent the Italian communique as an attempt to appeal to the British nation over their head and what is still more, objection is taken to Italian persistence in misunderstanding British attitude when "time and again Britain, as a member of the League, has made it quite clear to Italy what the reaction to her attack on Abyssinia would be in Britain and Europe." Signor Mussolini has gravely blundered. If he had not lightly dismissed Britain's newly discovered loyalty to the League he would have won a great many of his demands within the framework of the League. At least Britain and France would have surrendered much of—Abyssinia, to secure peace. As it is, war by Italy on Abyssinia in defiance of the League is inevitable. The only question is whether sanctions would be adopted which could prove really effective. For, after all, sanctions are only a means to an end. That end is to save Abyssinia from the aggressor.

Lawyers And Gandhi Caps

The warm tribute that was paid to the Chief Justice, Sir John Beaumont, by the Thana Bar on Saturday last, was amply deserved. It is not merely the members of the subordinate judiciary in whose hearts the Chief Justice has won a warm place. His fair-mindedness and strict sense of justice have won admiration and appreciation from the public as well as the legal profession. Sir John Beaumont in the course of his reply said that when he had last visited Thana in 1930 many lawyers were seen wearing Gandhi caps, but it was a healthy sign that the number had now fallen. His Lordship suggested that there should be a uniform dress for lawyers so that they could be distinguished from the litigant public and added that it was desirable that practising lawyers should keep politics out of court. As regards uniformity of dress, in view of the variety of head-dress in India it is impossible to secure it. Even in the Bombay High Court such uniformity does not exist. If anything, the Gandhi cap would better promote such uniformity than any other head-dress. Apart from this, is it not inconsistent of the Chief Justice, who asked the lawyers to keep politics out of court, that His Lordship should himself resort to another kind of politics by considering the Gandhi cap as not a proper head-dress for lawyers?

BARODA DEWAN'S RURAL CENTRE

Wasted Effort

(By Dr. SUMANT B. MEHTA.)

When the Provincial Governments in India saw the Kheduts slipping into the hands of the National Congress, they started the stunt of village uplift in order to win them over to the Government side. The agriculturist was getting poorer because the crops did not fetch adequate prices. There was obvious discontent on account of pressing poverty. The Governments had to do something for village welfare. They organised taluka and district committees but without finance the whole scheme was a ludicrous farce.

The agriculturist of the Indian States was suffering from the effects of the same depression and was getting restive. Following the example of the Provincial Governments the Baroda Government started a rural centre at Kosamba, a few miles north of Surat. It was looked upon as a pet scheme of the Dewan, a great achievement for rural improvement. The editor of the "Praja Mandal," an organ of the Baroda State Peoples' Conference and a senior Advocate at the Baroda High Court, has published an article on this rural uplift centre, in which he attempts to show with facts and figures that the main activities of the centre are a huge farce, and the large sum of money spent during the last three years and a half amounting to over Rs. 40,000 has been nearly wasted.

Failure

The activities of the centre are chiefly: (1) Bee-keeping, (2) Sericulture, (3) Poultry-farming, (4) Improvement of cattle breed, (5) Improvement of sheep, and (6) Hand-weaving. The experiment in bee keeping has failed and the bee-hives have been removed to a distant place where also it has not succeeded. The department of Agriculture reports that this industry is not likely to succeed.

The Sericulture has been reported to be in an experimental stage, but the fact is that it has entirely failed. The poultry farming is the strongest point in this centre. Thers is a difference of opinion as to whether the pure British breed can flourish in the tropical heat of this country. Much money has been spent on the experiment. One fully realises that experiments cannot be made paying within a short time. Wisdom demands that we must patiently watch the results. Until now the results are very poor, and the private enterprise carried out in other villages under the advice of the Superintendent of the rural centre is equally disappointing. The other three items are such as are being carried out in other places. They were started before this so-called uplift centre was created, they are independent of the centre, and are being carried out perhaps with greater efficiency than at the "Centre."

A Warning

The editor has given instances in which there has been (avoidable) wastage of money. The department for selling eggs is worked at a loss. The pictures published in the "Weekly Times" show the manufacture of blankets which department, the editor says, does not exist at all at Kosamba.

If all this is true, it is very sad. The only one attempt made by the Baroda Government under the patronage of the Dewan turns out to be something more than disappointing. An impression exists in Baroda that any criticism of this scheme either constructive or otherwise would be resented by the Dewan.

The official-ridden committee for celebrating the Diamond Jubilee desires to collect money for four such centres. The poverty-stricken Kheduts are to pay lakhs of rupees for this wild scheme worked so inefficiently. The rich people of Bombay and Ahmedabad and other cities will also be asked to contribute to this wild goose chase. That is why as a responsible member of society I feel called upon to warn the public, by publishing the editor's information.

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Review of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

The deliberations of the League Committee of Thirteen are still going on, what time Mussolini goes on making feverish preparations for an early commencement of hostilities. Suggestions that Italy might still listen to counsels of moderation, and be inclined to pacific settlement, are discounted in many quarters as so much hedging for time. It is true that on her own ground in Africa, Italy is not ready with all the preparations needed for a first class war, which may, quite possibly, be protracted. Her railways are not completed to a size needed for such transportation as the war would necessitate; her barracks are not all built; her hospitals and all the paraphernalia needed for carrying on war have yet to be completed. The report that she has already spent half a million sterling in Suez Canal dues alone and that she has invested over £30 million in the various munitions of war, would alone suffice to discount the idea that she would, after all this fanfare, give up the fight, even before the first shot is fired. The changes in the tone of her Cabinet communiques or of the inspired leaders in the authoritative organs of her public opinion, such as it is, are only so many devices to veil the ultimate intentions of Mussolini. But as time goes on, it becomes increasingly evident, even to the Fascist Government, that Britain and France would not tamely submit to Italy setting at nought all her solemn obligations. Whether the Duce will risk offending simultaneously two of the most powerful European neighbours, is a wholly different matter, —especially when one considers the stakes.

The Economic Factor

There is a factor, moreover, which, however slight, demands some consideration at this point. It is said discontent against the Fascist Dictatorship is growing in Italy; and that the legions sent out to Africa represent just those elements in the Duce's fellow-citizens, which are most inconvenient to him to maintain at home. It is not inconceivable that the Italian proletariat is not completely reconciled to the Fascist dictatorship; and though normally it may be unable to make itself heard, on extraordinary occasions provided by a war, the smouldering embers might blaze out into a terrible flame. Italy has suffered from Depression even more than the rest of the world; and the effort to maintain the Gold Standard has cost her such a lot, she might well feel on the verge of exhaustion. True, Mussolini's own analysis, speaking of sanctions, seems to be, that if the sanctions take the shape of cutting of trade, it would be the customers of Italy who would suffer by that step more than Italy; for the simple reason that Italy buys more from them than she sells to them. But already it is said Italy has not been regularly and punctually liquidating the trade balance against her; and that large sums are owed by her in London and in Paris and in New York. A war may be solution to some of Italy's domestic troubles; but whether the new troubles created by a war,—especially if it is not such a splendid series of unalloyed triumphs as the Fascist masses are made to believe,—is more than one can say to-day.

British Reply

France has received the reply of the British Government regarding her attitude in the event of a breach of the Locarno Fact and League Covenant by any nation in Europe. If parity of reasoning and points of honour have any place in international diplomacy one should have thought there could have been no doubt as to the nature of the reply. In fact, the wonder is that the British Government took so long making a reply. As the reply is in harmony with Britain's attitude on the Italo-Abyssinian dispute, France will line herself definitely and unambiguously on the side of the League; and will therefore be driven to adopt "sanctions" at which they seem to be all hesitating for the moment.

Will They Apply Sanctions?

But will they really apply the "sanctions" when it finally comes to that? Italy feels confident that France and Britain will not dare, when the moment comes to make good their word; and that they are bluffing only. But, even supposing they cannot close the Suez Canal to Italian warships and transports, because of the constitution and treaties in regard to the Canal they might easily cut of trade and credit to Italy; and even cause a physical boycott. The rupture of diplomatic and trading relations might not harm Italy for a long while, relatively speaking. And if Mus-

(Continued on page 11 Col.

Frankly Speaking

GERMANY'S NEW MOVES.

Germany appears to have initiated a new series of diplomatic alarums and excursions. Herr von Ribbentrop has paid a visit—"a strict secret"—to Brussels and the "strict secret" is reported to have related to Germany's offer to Belgium of a non-aggression pact evidently as a precautionary measure in the event of a conflict with France. Then the Hungarian Premier has been on a joy-ride to Berlin as a distinguished guest of General Goering and the German Foreign Office. And finally there are reports that von Papen, Germany's clever representative in Vienna, is doing all he can to Nazify Austria. But we doubt if any of these moves is going to succeed. Belgium is too closely identified with France to do anything which is not in accord with the latter's policy. As to Hungary and Austria, rush tactics, whether diplomatic or military, will fail because they will be met with grim and stubborn resistance not only from France and the Little Entente but also from Italy More amicable methods will have to be found to remove the Treaty injustices under which they suffer.

DE VALERA'S POLICY.

Mr. de Valera had declared, long before the meeting of the League Council, that the Irish Free State would support Abyssinia against Italy. He had done so when British Ministers probably themselves did not know their own minds. And it was in pursuance of that declaration that he announced at Geneva, that the Free State would stand by Britain in upholding the League Covenant. But the accusation of his critics is rather amusing. It is, of course, natural for the Blue Shirts to attack him. They are Fascists and their leader, General O'Duffy, has made no secret of the Blue Shirts' sympathy for Signor Mussolini. But why should the Cosgrave Party, which swears by Britain, object? Be that as it may, Mr. de Valera's intention to continue his march to the goal of a republic shows that his attitude at Geneva had nothing to do with Britain as such but was guided by considerations of international obligations.

ALWAR PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

Lieut-Col. Ogilvie, A.G.G. Rajputana, has quietly announced that "the scheme for relieving the indebtedness of the (Alwar) minimum of Rs. 40 per month of a salaried employee is immune from attachment and Government propose to raise the minimum to Rs. 100. It should be obvious to all that the ryot is entitled to at least the same protection from creditors as is conceded to a salaried employee, and we trust Government will sympathetically consider the recommendations made by the Peasant's Group.

CONGRATULATION TO AIRMEN

Mr. Gazdar and his batch of enterprising pupils must be heartily congratulated upon their successful return from the educational flight to Heston. The very fact that the flight has been singularly uneventful testifies to the complete success of the venture. It will be remembered that last year a similar tour was conducted by the late Flight-Lieut. Binley and the Bombay Flying Club has done well in thus making it an annual event. The educational value of such a tour cannot be gainsaid, and we echo the hope of Mr. Gazdar that next year not three but thirty machines will take part in the Bombay-Heston flight. Incidentally it ought to be noted that this is the first time that an Indian has led an international flight, and Mr. Gazdar must be specially felicitated on his meritorious leadership. The more we have of such enterprises, the better for Indian aviation.

A JUST CLAIM

The newly-formed Peasants' Group in the Legislative Assembly has done well to urge the Government of India so to amend the Civil Procedure Code as to exempt a small minimum of the ryot's land from attachment for civil decrees so as to place him in a position similar to that of salaried employees. At present every bit of land belonging to a peasant is attachable, while a

PRESS VIEWS

Muslims And New Constitution

Chaudhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman, being the Secretary of the Muslim Unity Board and a member of the Congress Parliamentary Board, is in a position to know the mind of both in so far as it is possible to do so. But it is a well known fact that neither of these bodies has yet taken any final decision in the matter. The Congress Parliamentary Board, which is bound to carry out the instructions of the Congress in this matter of policy, has not even considered the question. The Congress Working Committee has definitely refused to formulate or express any opinion about the question, which has been left over for disposal by the ensuing session of the Congress. In the circumstances, there is no basis for Chaudhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman's statement that the Congress has already at its Bombay session indirectly accepted the principle of the acceptance of office and that it is now sought to upset that decision. As for the "National" Muslims themselves, we have no reason to believe that their views in this matter are not the same as those of the nationalist elements of other communities. The question of the acceptance of office is to be decided in the light of the broader constitutional issues, which are not in the least affected by communal considerations. Chaudhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman is himself an ardent advocate of the acceptance of office; and it is not unlikely that his belief in the Muslim opposition to non-acceptance of office is the result of his own strong views on the subject.—"Tribune."

MY HEART FEELS SHY

My heart feels shy to bring to
your vagrant mind
the lyric of my secret
lest its meaning be missed
and its rhythm.
I shall wait for some auspicious
hour
when the evening is compassionate,
your eyes drowned in its dimness,
and my voice reaches you
in a profound calm of truth.
I shall turn my secret round and
round
through my whisper
at a lonely corner of your heart
even as the cricket among the
silent *sal* trees
turns single-toned beads of
its chirping
in the rosary of night.

—RABINDRANATH TAGORE in "Visva-Bharati."

COUNCIL OF STATE

HOW CR. L. A. A. WAS PASSED IN TWO MINUTES.

Why President Allowed Official Business on Non-Official Day.
—Headlines.

The first headline effectively explains the latter two.

* * * *

The Assembly "Nationalists," says Bori Bundar's Simla "Special," sat separately from Congress in a different part of the House "whence Mr. Lalchand Navalrai could defy the dubious acoustics."

And they all their dubious Nationalism.

* * * *

Says the same "friendly" reporter, "Throughout apparently endless and not seldom fatuous interrogation at question times Government made patent efforts to return straightforward and unequivocal answers wherever possible."

The last two words constitute the background to set off the "patent efforts."

* * * *

"The two Bombay Knights led themselves or were absent", complains the same correspondent with effective irony.

But the fact of the matter is that, failing complete and permanent disappearance from the Assembly they couldn't have done better.

* * * *

"It is hard to exaggerate the influence and responsibility of journalists to-day," said Mr. Stanley Baldwin in a message to the annual conference of British journalists.

Sir Henry Craik will entirely agree and even emphasise his agreement with hard labour for journalism.

* * * *

In his presidential address to the Conference Mr. A. P. Robbins said:—

"At a time in the world's history when in many lands attempts, successful for the time being, are being made to muzzle and curb the press ....."

Let us pause for a few seconds ..... Good.

* * * *

Now let's proceed: "....., the politicians and public men", continued Mr. Robbins, "who consider that an easy way of obtaining a cheap laugh is to sneer at the press might do well to remember the message in the 'Letters of Junius', 'the liberty of the press is the Palladium of all the civil, political and religious rights of an Englishman.'"

Quite, quite, Messrs. James, Morgan, Sarma and Ranga Iyer all agree about the civil, political rights of an Englishman.

What they sneer at is the Indian Press.

* * * *

And in any case "Junius" was a horrible man. He actually libelled and defamed India's first Governor-General Warren Hastings.

* * * *

Says a correspondent:—

"May I ask our councillors not only to throw off this New Motor Bill but further to examine the validity of the Road and Bridge Act of 1875?"

No, sir, you may do nothing of the kind. Our councillors would sooner be thrown off themselves than throw off such unpopular Bills. As for your second wish, the very fact that it is an Act is sufficient to declare it valid.

And the more ancient it is the better.

* * * *

The Covenant, says Sir Samuel Hoare, has become the conscience of the British nation.

Meanwhile it is not known what has become of the original conscience.

* * * *

The Italian communique declares that Italy has no immediate or remote aims which may injure the interests of Britain.

That may be somewhat true in point of time but not in that of geographical distance. Oh no!

* * * *

"My cousin always looks at life from the worst possible angle."

"He's a real pessimist?"

"No—an amateur photographer."

In Bombay Council

President's Bombshell For Govt.

Gives Important Ruling On Point Raised By Legal Remembrancer

HINDU TRUST BILL PASSED

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Sept. 30.

Half a dozen volumes of the Council debates seemed piled up on the President's table when the Bombay Legislative Council resumed sitting this noon with Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehelvi in the chair. A pile of those volumes showed bookmarks inserted between the pages. This probably was the preparation for the President's ruling that was awaited on the Legal Remembrancer's point raised on Saturday last. Sir Gobind Madgaonkar was present in the visitors' gallery to-day.

PRESS WORKERS' UNION.

During question time, Mr. R. R. Bakhale asked why the Government Central Press Workers' Union was refused official recognition. The Home Member, Sir Robert Bell stated that official recognition was not given since the Union had not amended their rules in the manner suggested by the Government.

Mr. A. K. Resaldar raised the question of granting license to Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company for supply of electricity in Ahmedabad and the District.

The Finance Member, Khan Bahadur Cooper, stated that the Government had not yet fully considered the question.

The Home Member, Sir Robert Bell, informed the House that in all probability, the ensuing Friday and Saturday would be allotted for private business, only if discussion on the first reading of the Emergency Powers Bill was finished by Thursday. If that is not over by Thursday, then consideration of the same would be continued on subsequent days. Two days would be given to private business as soon as the House had gone through the first reading of the Emergency Powers Bill.

RIGHT OF HOUSE

The House then took up consideration of the point of order raised by the Legal Remembrancer on Saturday last contending that sub-Clause 4 of Clause 27 of the Hindu Trusts Registration Bill as inserted by the Select Committee be ruled "ultra vires."

Rao Bahadur Chitale relied upon one ruling of the President given in 1927 in a similar situation and contended that the Select Committee was will advised in properly wording the sub-section. He maintained that the clause was "intra vires" and that the Legislature had power of rescission or disapproving of any rule.

UNTENABLE.

Mr. Bhulai Patel and Mr. Chaturbhai Patel both argued that the Legal Remembrancer's point of order was untenable.

Mr. Gokhale's point was that the Legislature was entitled to delegate the power of rule making either to the Government or to any other body and that it was perfectly "intra vires" to provide as in the present clause under dispute.

A CONVENTION!

Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar (Official), traced the history of the Acts enacted by the House and showed how almost all Acts enacted by the House during the last ten years carried the provision of empowering Government to make rules. The House had thus agreed to the convention of such a provision and the speaker hoped that none would imply "sinister motive" on the part of Government for insisting on such a provision. There was no provision that could make a motion of the Council regarding modification or rescission of a rule finally binding. The Local Legislature was after all a creature of the Statute and its powers were limited by the Statute.

Proceeding Mr. Dhurandhar recalled instances where the highest judicial authorities had ruled out certain provisions in the enactments of the Local Legislatures and said that a mere provision standing in an enactment was no final proof of its legality.

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

Pindrop silence,—broken only at intervals by voices of "hear, hear" from the popular section of the House and lastly by acclamation from the non-official benches,—prevailed as the President Rose to give his ruling on the point of order. After congratulating the last speaker on his maiden speech, the President went on to say that he would proceed on the sound and safe principle that the broadest and most liberal interpretation be put on the points raised. Sir A. M. K. Dehelvi maintained that a motion of the House was a resolution and, therefore, a recommendation. Coming to the point in question, the President Wished to know what the Select Committee had done to be punished or that the chair should rise and deprive the House of its power.

SINISTER MOTIVE.

Alluding to Mr. Dhurandhar's argument that no sinister motive be imputed to Government wards he said: "If there was no sinister motive, the party that has broken that provision which found a place in several Acts enacted between 1924 and 1929 and shelved, is the Government itself (voices hear, hear). If at all it is an established convention as the Deputy Secretary of the Legal Department maintains, where was the necessity of its getting the consent of both sides of the House? Who it was that had offended against that convelon? It is the Government; it is the Minister (non-official cheers and hear, hear), I personally think that whether a certain amendment offends against or frustrates the principle of law, its a matter to be considered by the House and for the President to see. If the house ever adopted such an amendment, Government have other remedies. In that case the Bill might not be assented to, or it may be sent back to the House or be certified. It was really wrong on the part of Government to have presented the Bill in that form originally (hear, hear).

NOT "ULTRA VIRES."

I do not, therefore, hold that the Select Committee has gone "ultra vires" of the powers of this House."

Resounding cheers greeted the President's ruling. The Government plan of torpedoing the Select Committee's proposal having thus been upset the Revenue Secretary, Mr. Madan, moved his amendment to sub-Clause four which provided that the Government be empowered to reject any modification or rescission if that were calculated to frustrate the purposes of the Act.

Mr. Madan moved the amendment with a very short speech.

Mr. Gangoli following with only "I oppose it."

STAND BY SELECT COMMITTEE.

Rao Bahadur Chitale opposing the amendment appealed to the house and especially to its popular section, to stand by the side of the Select Committee.

Mr. Tarsee interposing: "Sir having had an innings defeat, Government are not playing Cricket." (Laughter.)

Sir Raffiuddin Ahmed said that he was pained to read the joint minute of dissent. Two officials of the "Indian Steel Frame" had signed it. But it was surprising for the ex-Minister to see that two Indian Members of the Cabinet, "Ministers of the Wooden Frame" (Laughter) should have thought that way. Proceeding the ex-Minister said that now that the House had got the substance of power it wanted by the President's ruling, the House would be well advised to accept the Revenue Member's amendment.

Mr. Chaturbhai Patel opposed the amendment.

Mr. Gokhale, who found himself helpless owing to his amendment to the amendment going in too late, had to content himself with stoutly opposing the amendment and urging the House to fall in line with him.

Dr. Solanki called all sections of the House to rally round to protect the prestige and privilege of the Select Committee which was appointed by the House itself and which had taken its decision by an overwhelming majority.

Rao Bahadur Kale also opposed the motion.

GOVT. SCORES.

The amendment was then put to the House and there being a strong voice in favour of "No," the President declared: "Noes have it."

The Home Member challenged division, whereon the House divided and Government carried the Revenue Member's amendment by 40 votes as against 35.

The House at this stage adjourned for tea.

Reassembling after tea, the House passed the second reading of the Bill.

Diwan Bahadur Kambli next moved the third reading of his Bill.

Mr. Gangoli voiced once again the grievance of Kanara with regard to the operation of this Bill, while Rao Bahadur Asavale congratulated the Minister for this legislation.

Mr. Tairsee paid a tribute to the Hindu community which he wanted to move with the times.

Sir Raffiuddin Ahmed desired to put on record the high appreciation of the House for the President's most impartial and highly enlightened ruling (Cheers). He went on to say that no community in the world had, during the last ten years, progressed so much in matters of social reform as the Hindu community.

Mr. N. U. Patil thought it was the whole House that deserved congratulations.

Mr. Tairsee: Not those members who signed the report and voted against it."

Rao Bahadur Bole joined the chorus of praise for Minister Kambli.

FLUTTER IN HOUSE.

There was a flutter in the House when seemingly getting out of temper, Minister Kambli said: "Keep quiet" to Mr. Gangoli who was frequently interrupting the Minister in his winding up speech on the third reading of the Bill. Some members objected such an expression, but Minister Kambli was not prepared to "yield".

The President requested the Minister to resume and said: "The expression, 'keep quiet,' to say the least of it, is discourteous and out of order, though not unparliamentary."

Diwan Bahadur Kambli then resumed his speech and soon finished it.

The President, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehelvi, addressed the House and said that his impression was that several members had been taking undue advantage of the leniency of the Chair and the only way left for the Chair was to see that it became strict. Personal remarks and interruptions, opined the President, lowered the standard of debate which was unwelcome.

Rao Bahadur Chitale: "Forget and forgive".

Sir Raffiuddin: "Please don't retaliate, Sir."

The third reading of the Hindu Trusts Registration Bill was then passed. This finished the consideration of the Trusts Bill which kept the House engaged for above five clear days.

TOBACCO ACT.

Khan Bahadur Cooper next moved the Tobacco Act Amendment Bill. The Bill seeks to empower Government to exempt deserving persons from operation of the Tobacco Act and further to make the fixed fee of Rs. 15 as maximum fee chargeable, thus providing for less fee to be charged on petty sellers of tobacco.

The Bill went through all three readings with very little discussion or opposition.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow when the Special Powers Act will come up for discussion.

AMERICA WINS RYDER CUP

English Golfers Beaten Despite Determined Resistance

(SPECIAL CABLE)
RIDGEWOOD, Sept. 29.

America won the Ryder Cup by 8 matches to 2, two matches were halved.

The weather was glorious. Sarazen beat Busson 3 and 2. Busson, the youngest member of the British team who put up a great fight led by 4 up to the fourteenth hole and one up to the eighteenth. Garazen was one up twentyseventh thanks to deadly putting.

Runyan beat Burton 5 and 3. Revolta beat Reginald Witcombe 2 and 1. Witcombe led 3 up to the twentyseventh. Dutra beat Padgham 4 and 2. Padgham being one up at the eighteenth and all square at the twentyseventh. Allis beat Craigwood 1 and 0. Wood was 4 up at the ninth and 1 up at the eighteenth. Cox and Horton Smith halved. Horton Smith 5 up at the eighteenth then cracked, Cox being 1 up at the twentyseventh. Picard beat earnest Whitcombe 3 and 2. Perry and Parks halved. Parks levelled at the thirtysixth which he won with a forty foot putt.

SOVIET-RUMANIAN TRAFFIC

Direct Railway Connection Soon To Be Revived

MOSCOW, (By Mail)

Direct railway service between Soviet Russia and Rumania, severed for 17 years, will be renewed late this summer.

Diplomatic relations between the two countries, broken January 13, 1919, after Rumania seized Bessarabia, formerly a Russian province, were renewed last summer. As a result, the railway bridge across the Dnistar dynanuted during the revolution, is to be rebuilt and trains again will run across the Russian-Rumanian border.

A new line is being constructed from Tiraspel, a town on the Moscow-Odessa railway, to Parkani on the Rumanian border, a distance of 26 kilometers. This road is nearly completed. Soon trains will be running over it, carrying steel girders and other material to rebuild the frontier bridge.

As soon as the bridge is completed, trains will operate between Tiraspol and Bucharest. The Moscow-Odessa express will carry a Rumanian car, affording direct service between the Russian and Rumanian capitals.

McIntyre For Council Of State

RANGOON, Sept. 30.

The nomination paper of Mr. W. T. McIntyre, M.L.C., for election to the Council of State to represent the Burma Chamber of Commerce Constituency seat rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. J. B. Glass was scrutinised and found in order. Mr. McIntyre was automatically declared elected, being the only nominee.—A. P.

REFORMS HAVE GIVEN US NEW FRONT

We Must Unite And Make Best Use Of Them In Our Fight, Says Munshi

(From Our Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, Monday.

The Navaratra Celebration Samiti had invited Mr. K. M. Munshi to address on "The National Regeneration in India", on the 2nd day of their celebration.

Referring to the present day inertia in India, Mr. Munshi said on the occasion that if one looked deeper into the cause of the present sorry plight one would be able to see that the present day dejection was the direct result of our inability to unite and act in a spirit of discipline. Lack of discipline and co-operative efforts were so deep-rooted that the country was to-day in a state of lull. He thought that the urgent need to-day was one of rousing the dormant National consciousness. He referred to the rapid rise of aggressive Nationalism in Europe—"Mussolini and Hitler are the embodiment of the aggressive Nationalism which is flouting all Europe to-day," he said.

Referring to the new ideology that is making its head way to-day in this country, he said that the new ideology based on Socialistic principles is dividing the country. It is the duty of every Indian, according to Mr. Munshi, to set aside his personal beliefs and work towards National regeneration. Unity is all the more necessary. When the new constitution is to be foisted on us whether we work it or not. The question of acceptance of office is thrown into secondary importance before the one paramount need of national unity which alone can lead us out of the present impasse.

NEW FRONT.

At the end of his address, he gave vent to his personal faith that just as the Montague-Chelmesford report gave way to a nation wide Satyagrah the new reforms also would—directly or indirectly, lead us to the great struggle. "The reforms have given us," he said a new front to fight. Let us make best use of it in a united and disciplined manner. Unity and discipline are the backbone of the national regeneration. To-day in India—thanks to Mahatmaji's efforts—people have begun to think in terms of India. But this national consciousness is the result of one great soul. It is upto us to direct this sentiment to patriotic endeavour and make it nationwide."

"SUPPORT FOR SHOP ACT"

A meeting of Marwadi Shopworkers and Shop-keepers was held on Sunday night at the Hindustani Association Hall under the presidentship of Mr. Harkisondas. The meeting was well-attended to by shop-keepers and shop-assistants.

The speakers included Mr. Kanaiyalal Kalantri, Mulchandji Deshraj, Labhshanker Mehta, Mansukhlal Dave and others.

Speakers narrated in length the present working system of many "pedhis" and shops and condemned it in severe terms. They also laid stress upon the fact that the present system of working hours was most outrageous and exacting. At present the poor and helpless shop-workers were forced to work in the shops for more than twelve hours and sometimes eighteen hours a day with the lowest salary. The shop-workers were asked to unite and agitate for the betterment of their lot.

Two resolutions were moved. The first one was for the support of Bakhale Bill (Shop Act) which stands for the restriction of the opening of shops to eight hours a day and a weekly holiday.

UNION FORMED.

The shop-assistants present formed themselves into a union under the presidentship of Mr. Harkisondas.

The president in his concluding remarks asked the shop-workers to stand upon their own legs and fight for their rights.

Britain May Ignore Rome Communique

Press Views Hoare's Reply To France As Adequate Rejoinder To Duce's "Overtures"

(Special Cable)
LONDON, Sept. 30.

Sir Samuel Hoare's reply to France evokes the single-voiced reaction in British Press as a further unmistakable proof and determination to support the Covenant as long as it remains effective, and also as an adequate reply to the Signor Mussolini's "overtures" in Saturday's Communique.

The Communique is regarded as addressed to British people over Government's head, and will probably be ignored by Government.

TALK CENTRES ROUND ITALIAN NAVAL AGGRESSION

LONDON, Sept. 30.

Britain's reply regarding the future attitude to the Covenant has been splashed in the Press. Comments generally suggest that France would have liked the reply to go further but is inclined to agree that the British Government has gone as far as possible at present.

"Echo de Paris" urges a return to joint deliberation of General Staffs held between 1905 and 1914 and adds when Britain enters into an undertaking she stands by her word.

"Petit Parisien" says the note will strengthen the feeling of guaranteed security and will give cause for reflection to the nations which may be tempted to disturb the peace.

"L'Oeuvre" says Britain has now asked France what would be her attitude in the event of unprovoked attack by the Italian Fleet on the British Fleet. The paper adds this week's Cabinet meeting will discuss the reply.

FRANCE ENTIRELY SATISFIED

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
PARIS, Sept. 30.

"We are entirely satisfied. Nothing could be more definite."

This was the official French view given to Reuter regarding the British note.

BRITISH CIRCLES PROTEST

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
GENEVA, Sept. 29.

Objection is taken in British circles to the Rome communique of yesterday dealing with the British attitude.

It is declared here that time and again (and chapter verse are quoted) Britain, as a member of the League has made it quite clear to Italy what the reaction to her attack on Abyssinia would be in Britain and Europe.

GAYDA ACCUSES ENGLAND

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
ROME, Sept. 30.

Newspapers, following up the Cabinet's cue, say the conflict is between Italy and England, not merely between Italy and the League or Abyssinia.

Signor Gayda accuses England of animating Geneva against Italy as otherwise the League's intervention would not be so threatening.

BRITAIN WILL STAND BY HER WORD

PARIS, Sept. 30.

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IMPROVED ECONOMIC CONDITIONS IN U. S.

No New Taxation Needed In Coming Year, Declares Roosevelt

(SPECIAL CABLE).
WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.

Improved economic conditions are emphasised by President Roosevelt.

In reviewing the budget, he declares that the output and trade were expanding, and that no new taxation will be required in the coming year.

The President anticipates that the deficit in 1935-36 is 3,281,000,000 dollars, which is 300,000,000 dollars below that of the previous year. This deficit, he declared, was entirely due to emergency expenditure. The underlying rate of recovery points to speedy decline thereof.

The President forecasts a revenue of 4,470,000,000 dols. and expenditure of 7,752,000,000.

ALLAHABAD.—Mr. Rai Umanath Bali, Hon. Secretary, Lucknow Morris College of Music, Lucknow, delivered an illuminating convocation address at the Prayag Sangit Samiti, Allahabad.

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EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

INSPECTOR WADE— *'WHITE FACE'*

AT LAST THE HIDE-OUT OF WHITE FACE IS DISCOVERED!
YOU MEAN YOU KNOW WHO WHITE FACE IS?
THAT'S WHAT I SAID, MIKE— I'M ALMOST CERTAIN!—
9-9
THEN WHAT ARE WE WAITING FOR?—WE MUST RESCUE JANICE!
NOT SO FAST, MIKE—
THIS MAN KILLED BATEMAN-KIDNAPED JANICE!—AND DR. RUDD AND MISS WESTON AND DR. MARFORD—AND YOU SAY NOT SO FAST!
I KNOW WHO HE IS, BUT I DON'T KNOW WHERE HE IS!—THERE'S A CLUE IN THIS ROOM AND WE'VE GOT TO FIND IT!
AS THEY SEARCH, AN INTRUDER'S HAND SLIDES CAUTIOUSLY TOWARD THE LIGHT-SWITCH WITHIN THE DOOR!—
LYMAN ANDERSON

Plight Of Harijans

EVIL EFFECTS OF CASTE SYSTEM

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with interest the criticism of Mr. P. Balakrishnan on Mr. R. R. Bhole's statement, under the heading of "The Plight of the Harijans" in the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 19th instant.

He says that even among the Depressed Classes also there are sects and divisions which hate and harass each other. But, this goes to prove the faulty system of Hindu society as this "hating and harassing" attitude is handed over by the topmost caste down to all other castes. This caste system has passed intact through the disturbed times of the past simply because it has been based on the practice of "hating and harassing" the socalled inferior castes. The Harijans hate and harass each other simply because they out of ignorance want to imitate the caste Hindus. Where there is no such ignorance among Harijans, I think, there is no such "hating and harassing." But this is no reason why the caste Hindus should hate or harass the Harijans. The end of this practice of hating and harassing must be begun by the Savarnas and not by Harijans as the Savarnas have more reasons than the Harijans.

Mr. Balakrishnan also states that lakhs of savarnas are out to fight orthodoxy especially through the coming legislatures and that their co-operation may not be secured if the leaders of the type of Mr. R. R. Bhole created Savarna-Avarna conflict. This is rather a curious remark! It means that the Harijans should not even cry out even while being belaboured by the Savarnas. They must run the gauntlet and then fall upon the feet of the beaters for pardon; otherwise the Savarnas will not pass legislation in favour of the Harijans, we do not know what that favour is. Even if it means anything should it be only in exchange of unconditional silence and blindfolded obedience of the Harijans? Now, sir, back with that legislation. Mere legislation cannot mend the mentality of the Savarnas and if forced on unwilling minds may cause reaction. At any rate it can never solve the Harijan problem.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. APPA, B.A.

Harijan Voters And B. P. C. C.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some time ago the Secretaries of the B. P. C. C. issued a statement to the press wherein it was clearly stated, that the authorities of the B. P. C. C. were contemplating a widespread campaign among the Harijans to spread literacy at least to teach them to write and read their names, so that they could be enrolled as voters in the voters' list, which is being prepared according to the recommendations of the Bombay Delimitation Committee. But have the B. P. C. C. authorities acted according to their plan? Have they done anything in the matter? The answer is emphatic. "No." The Harijans are as ignorant and illiterate as they were before. Nothing is being done to teach them, or to impress upon them that they have obtained the right to vote. Neither the B. P. C. C. authorities, i.e. the Harijan sub-committee, nor the Harijan Sevak Sangh has done their duty towards the Harijans as far as the franchise question is concerned. It is through sheer negligence of these bodies that a large number of Harijans have been deprived of their right to vote.—Yours, etc.,

MUKUND S. RAJADHYAX.

Mahatma's Message

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—To-day Gandhiji has become a fashion. You find his portraits on caps, lockets, buttons, tablecloths and whatnot. Roads, Circles, Gardens and Tanks are named after him. No Paper can go to press without his name on its sheets. No debate or discussion can be carried on without his name being dragged in. Behind all this-occasionally indiscriminate-idolatry, there is a genuine appreciation of his real greatness. What, then, is the secret of his great power.

To Gandhiji goes the credit of discovering that profound Truth that Humanity can be ruled by the Law of Love. He has throughout his life taught and lived this creed of Love. The message of Love and its sister, Courage, forms the basis of his teaching of Ahimsa.

Whenever I talk of Ahimsa a picture comes before my mind. The incident was reported to me by a Satyagrahi friend. It was during the first Civil Disobedience Movement. The Congress Committee decided to raid the Wadala Salt pans. The raid was to begin at 7 a.m. As early as 6 o'clock thousands of people crowded near the pans. A strong police force had taken its stand nearby. Exactly at 7 the raid began. Men and Women of all castes and ages began to pick up salt and collect them in little bags. A quarter of an hour later the police charged. The lathis rained blows on the unarmed Satyagrahis who fell down. There wae a tall bearded Sikh among the raiders. He too was picking salt calm and quiet. A Sergeant approached him. The Lathi rose and fell. It caught him, on the back, on the shoulder, on the exposed body of that stalwart Satyagrahi. A lesser man would have been broken. But not even a Sikh can remain unmoved under a shower of lathi blows. He rose, indignant. His eyes flashed fire and the Kirpan was half out of its sheath.

But no! A vision of the smiling old man was, perhaps, what the Sikh saw. He cried out 'Gandhi, Tere Liye' and thrust the Kirpan in and bent to his task.

Contrast this with another picture. This one is from Re Marque's book 'All Quiet on the Western Front.' It was during the war. There was trench warfare. The shells had stopped their work of destruction but a low musket fire swept No-mans-land and made it dangerous to pass. A German soldier took shelter from the death-dealing musketry in a hole. Presently a heavy body slid down into the pit. It was an English soldier. The sight of the Englishman was enough for the German. He did not wait to reason why, but buried deep his dagger in the hated Englishman's heart. Then came reason and repentance. Too late. The English soldier was already wounded. He had a wife—her photo was in his pocket—and children perhaps, at his home in England. By and by he died. The murderer had to stay a long time with his kill. Revelation had now come and he wept by his victim, his heart torn and seared.

What was behind this hasty act? Hatred! Hatred and Fear! The German had been taught to hate the very sight of the Englishman. Moreover he was afraid for his own life. If he did not kill the Englishman the Englishman might kill him. That is why he stabbed him and stabbed at his own Humanity.

Now recall the mind of our Sikh Satyagrahi. He was deeply imbued with Gandhiji's teaching. He was taught to love his enemy. He had no hatred for the Sergeant; if at all, he had pity. Nor was he afraid for his life. He had been prepared to lay down his life if need be ,and that without murmur or protest. That is how the rising of the animal in him was quelled and conquered. The Law of the Jungle was triumphantly displaced by the Law of Love. To tame this bearded Sikh and thousands like him—and teach them to follow the strict path of Ahimsa, is Gandhiji's greatest conquest.

It is possible to differ from him on his social and moral views; there may even be those who quarrel with his economic programme. There are, and will be men, like Sir Chimanlal who violently denounce his political achievements and talk of his "ineptitude for practical statesmanship' and his "bungling." But it is not by these standards that History will judge him. But as the great prophet of Ahimsa his name will go down to eternity with that of men like Buddha and Jesus, as a saint who brought the spiritual soothing balm of Love into the jangling discord and Hatred of the world today.—Yours, etc.

MENA.

Mr. Sadanand Waman Shiveshwarkar who has recently passed the I. C. S. Examination had a brilliant academic career both at Bombay and at Cambridge. After topping the list of the successful candidates at the B. Sc. Examination of 1932, he proceeded to Cambridge where he won several medals, prizes and scholarships including the coveted Sheepshank's Exhibition Prize.

HAMMOND COMMITTEE AT SIMLA

SIMLA, Sept. 30.

The "United Press" understands that the Chairman and Members of the Indian Delimitation Committee will meet informally to-day and to-morrow to discuss the Committee's plan of procedure and the policy of work entrusted to the Committee in colaboration with Sir James Dunner, Reforms Commissioner of the Committee and be engaged in considerating the delimitation problems connected with the Punjab. This is expected to conclude on the 5th October and on the 7th October the Committee leaves for the United Provinces.

Meanwhile, it appears that the Committee awaits His Majesty's Government's directions regarding certain matters connected with their work but not settled in the Government of India Act Schedules, for instance the representation, in the Upper Federal Chamber, for Chief Commissioners of Provinces and Scheduled Castes.—United Press.

PARSI FILM DISPUTE DEPLORED

Memorial To Authorities Was Ill-Becoming Community, Says High Priest

KARACHI, Sept. 27.

A largely attended meeting of the Parsis of Karachi was held last night under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Mandal when a lecture was delivered by Dustoor Dr. M. N. Dhalla, the High Priest of Parsis on present social and political tendencies. Mr. R. P. Sidhwa presided.

Dustoor Dhalla stated that at places where democracy had existed for centuries, such as Italy, America and Germany, they now found Dictatorships working. But Dictatorships would not last for ever and must ultimately give place to democracies.

Turning to social questions, particularly the recent agitation among the Parsi community over the question of Parsi girls taking part in cinema acting, Dustoorji stated that whatever the sentiments of the community, it would ill becoming them to act in a manner which would lead to hooliganism. He felt that the appeal of the Trustees of the Bombay Parsis and Nariman, the Mayor, to refrain from such acts was the right step to take to bring about harmonious relationship between opposing sections.

The speaker did not approve of the memorial to the authorities to intercede in the matter.

Mr. Sidhwa thanking the speaker agreed with him regarding the representations made to the authorities adding that it was an insult to the intelligence of the community to do so.—A. P.

Mr. Romesh Desai, son of late Mr. Manmohanrai Desai, Jagirdar of Gamdevi who after having read for his M.A. degree left for England for his Ph. D. (Econ.) and Bar-at-Law by Mail Boat last Saturday.

NEW DELHI POST OFFICE EXPLOSION

No Political Significance

NEW DELHI, Sept. 30.

In connection with an explosion in New Delhi Post Office this morning Mr. Wace, the Suprintendent of Police told the "United Press" that no political significance is attached to it.

A case under section 4 of the Exclusive Substances Act has been registered by the New Delhi Police who has sent nails and other materials to the Chemical Examiner for report.—United Press.

100th ANNIVERSARY OF POET HALI

Eminent Indians' Appeal For Success Of Celebrations And Memorial Fund

Doctor M. A. Ansari, Dr. Zakir Husain Khan, Principal of the Jamia Millia, Sir Syed Ross Masood, Col. Sir Kailash Narain Haksar, Sir Mohamed Iqbal, Sir Akbar Hydari and Begum Shah-Nawaz are among the signatories to the following appeal issued in connection with the Hali centenary:—

"It must have come within your knowledge that the centenary celebrations of the birth of the great Urdu poet, Khawaja Altaf Husain Hali, are to be held at Panipat on the 26th and 27th of October, 1935. Hali is one of those great creative minds whose work and personality become merged into the cultural heritage of their nation and thus achieving immortality live in the grateful hearts and memories of their people. The nation to which Hali belonged is a living nation celebrating the centenary of its beloved poet and it will, God willing, continue to do so every hundred years.

In Hali throbbed the heart of his nation and he gave unforgettable utterance to all those dumb hopes and fears which had long been struggling for expression. His winged words awakened the self-respect and patriotism of a people steeped in hopelessness and dejection. In celebrating the hundredth anniversary of his birth we are really celebrating the great revolution, which took place in people's ideas and temperament in the last century, and the national renaissance in which he played such a prominent part.

SIR SYED'S COLLEAGUE

Hali was a valued colleague of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in his memorable work of educational reconstruction. In the educational conferences where educational programmes and policies were threshed out, Hali's stirring poetry supplemented Sir Syed's powerful speeches and fired the hearts and imagination of the audience. Hali's name will always remain associated with Sir Syed's as one of the pioneers of national education.

In view of Hali's close association with national education the choice of His Highness the Ruler of Bhopal for the presidentship of the centenary celebrations is a peculiarly happy one, for His Highness is himself a fine and finished product of this education, of whom Aligarh is justifiably proud. The whole country should be deeply grateful to His Highness for graciously consenting to preside over this historic literary function.

We appeal to all those who have the good of education and of national culture and literature at heart, to co-operate in making the centenary a great success. We trust that they will muster strong at the function in order to join the celebrations and that the various literary associations and educational institutions of the country will send their representatives to participate in it.

HALI MEMORIAL FUND

We also invite the attention of all our countrymen to the Hali Memorial Fund Association which has been doing valuable literary and educational work at Panipat which is Hali's home, being responsible for running a first rate High School, several primary schools, a literary journal and a library. We strongly hope that on this memorable occasion, sufficient funds will be raised for the association to relieve it of its constant financial worries and enable it to proceed with its work undisturbed. We also appeal to all the papers to join us in supporting the centenary celebrations and the Hali Memorial Fund.

Intimation of participation in the centenary and the subscription for the Hali Memorial Fund should be sent to Khwaja Sajjad Husain, B.A., retired Inspector of Schools (Honorary Secretary, Hali Memorial Fund Association and Secretary of the Hali Centenary Reception Committee, Panipat).

(Continued from Col. 7).

or to sell it at artificially low prices; but the public does not possess that degree of wisdom. Hence the establishment of artificial prices for any stock—usually called "manipulations"—does do harm to the outside speculators who try to follow the manipulation and would long ago have been suppressed if any body could find a way to suppress it without interfering with the right of freedom of contract and thus doing more damage than good.

"Moreover who shall say when the price of a stock is legitimate and when it is artificial? Evidently this would require some sort of superman, not yet developed on the earthly place. It very often happens that a price which is regarded as artificial afterwards proves to have been entirely warranted by conditions, those conditions having been at the time known to only a few persons."

Victorious Bears To Accommodate Bulls

'CHANGE BOARD DECISION

All Open Contracts To Be Carried Forward To November Settlement

BOMBAY, Monday.

The following statement has been issued by Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, President of the Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association for the information of the members and their clients.

"It is finally decided to-day to carry forward all contracts outstanding for October settlement to November settlement at the market rates fixed by the Committee and not the original contract rates. The buyer has to pay differences at such rates to the seller on Pay Day for October settlement.

This procedure adopted under the present circumstances is quite fair both to the buyer and seller,—real as well as fictitious. They are not injured, so long as the legal rights and liabilities of the seller and the buyers are not exting in shed or even affected.

This procedure will enable the bull to meet his obligations and Bear to secure his profits for the current settlement. The right of the seller to enforce delivery during October is suspended till November.

Bear is to this extent generous to the Bull.

It is a mistake to believe that the present crisis is created by the Stock Exchange.

On the contrary, the Stock Exchange as a body does not encourage gambling, but the facility which the Exchange affords for the operation of speculation is often misused for the purpose of gambling by reckless operators. It is therefore quite impossible for the Stock Exchange to prevent gambling or suppress unnatural inflation in future, unless opportunities afforded for healthy speculation are destroyed. I am afraid prevention of speculation in order to make gambling impossible in future will play more mischief than do any good. Such is no doubt the past experience of several countries where speculation was prohibited by legislation. The Exchange offers facilities for gambling, just as food offers facilities for overeating. Yet food is not only good thing but a necessity and so is the speculation in any market.

STOCK EXCHANGE NOT TO BLAME.

The Atlay Enquiry Committee recognised the advantages of forward dealings and did not therefore recommend business on cash basis only. In their opinion, speculation would not cease, for money and scrip can both be borrowed.

The aim and object of the Government to check gambling or to prevent crises are excellent in the abstract. All the same in practice, it will never be achieved. It is absolutely impossible to adopt measures to prevent these evils. No step or measure, no statute or law will ever prevent crises or gambling so long as Humanity is what it is every where. Is the Exchange in any way responsible for the present situation- Are improper methods of the Exchange the causes of past crises. Members of my Association heartily share with the public a distaste for crises, but crises do not occur only on the Stock Exchange. All kinds of markets are liable to pass through crises at some time or other. They are a common human experience all the world over.

It is idle to talk of a time when crises shall cease. Men's memories are short and crises are soon forgotten.

The powers of the Exchange are limited. They are reduced under the Bombay Securities Contracts Control Act to ordinary laws of land. The Exchange has no power to hold a restraining hand over any individual or syndicate who indulges in extravagent speculation with adequate means at his command. A powerful bull or bear syndicate or individual, who is out for any profit at any body's expense is most mischievous. Such a syndicate or individual unnecessarily brings the Stock Exchange in disrepute. It is secretive burglar who should be hauled up. But, the Exchange has no power to drive out syndicate of this character. It is powerless.

All sorts of tips are circulated to buy this or that security by gamblers and irresponsible tipsters. The public without understanding the market rush in with the idea of an advance in price only in their heads. When they discover to their grief that they blindly entered into speculation and accepted risks beyond their means and suffered heavy losses in consequence of their own desperate actions, they put the blame on the Stock Exchange.

The situation created on the Exchange was such as would have developed into a financial crisis. With a view to avert further ruin or disaster, the Exchange had to take steps and measures in the interests of all concerned, its members and their clients.

Really speaking, the rise and fall in the share market cannot be gauged like the tide and ebb in the ocean. They are governed by the principles of economics, and not by those of mathematics and astrology.

REMEDY LIES WITH THE FUELIC.

Mr. S. Brown with his wide knowledge and extended experience says:

"This would do no harm if the public would refuse to buy such a stock at artificially high prices

(Continued in Column 5.)

NIGHTS OF AWFUL STOMACH PAIN.

What a relief to be able to eat and sleep normally after years of stomach trouble which caused nights of unbearable pain.

No wonder Mr. T—— says he was fortunate when he tried Maclean Brand Stomach Powder.

"Being a sufferer from stomach trouble for years, I have tried every other remedy I could hear about, without success, until I had the good fortune of trying your Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. Now I can eat anything without suffering ill-effects. I have lain in bed at nights in a cold sweat through pain almost unbearable, but since using your Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, I can sleep in peace and comfort. I am recommending Maclean Brand Stomach Powder every opportunity I get, and will continue to do so, as I pity anyone suffering as I did."

Get a bottle to-day, but do not accept an inferior substitute in order to save a few annas. Be sure to ask your chemist for the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, bearing a red seal. The signature "ALEX C. MACLEAN" is on seal, carton and label. If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

Also sold in Tablet Form

YOU CAN'T PULL THESE BRISTLES OUT

● Now, Pro-phy-lac-tic introduces PERMA-GRIP—the greatest advancement since the introduction of the tufted end. PERMA-GRIP—exclusive with Pro-phy-lac-tic—securely anchors the bristles in the handle to stay—they hold for the life of the brush. No more bristles falling out of the handle, wedging, between your teeth, penetrating, possibly infecting your gums. Always! Ask for Pro-phy-lac-tic Perma-Grip. sold in the yellow box. Look for the hyphenated name.

•While the Perma-Grip process prevents bristles from coming out of the handle, nothing now known will prevent them from occasionally breaking off outside the handle. We firmly believe this happens far less in our brushes than in any others

Pro-phy-lac-tic TRADE MARK REG. Perma-Grip

A GENUINE PRO-PHY LAC-TIC PRODUCT

Announcing PRICE REDUCTIONS

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS

Prefix	Size	Label	Previous Price Rs.	A.	Reduced Price Rs.	A.
B or N	10"	Green or Plum	2	12	2	4
C or HT	12"	Green or Plum	4	0	3	4
DA or P	10"	Red or Black	3	8	3	4
DB	12"	Red	5	0	4	8

HIS MASTER'S VOICE

The Gramophone Co. Ltd.

WARNING
AGAINST UNRELIABLE PREPARATIONS

UNFORTUNATELY owing to no special law governing the import and sale of medicines in India, hundreds of unreliable preparations made by firms of no standing are being offered to the public with all possible claims, specially for lost Vitality and Rejuvenation. It is daily getting difficult for laymen to make the correct selection and avoid the use of all such preparations which are liable to do more harm than good.

IN the interest of your Health and for the sake of sure and prompt results we beg to advise you to use only Okasa which is the most reliable and well-known Gland-Hormon Tonic for the treatment of Lost Vitality, Neurathenia, Nerve Weakness, Debility and general rundown conditions of Health. Okasa is the discovery of the well-known Scientist, Prof: Dr. Lahusen of Germany and is used with the greatest confidence in all the civilized countries of the world. In recognition of its marvellous efficacy, Okasa has obtained highest International Awards which no other Gland preparation so far has received. Proofs and statistics can be given whenever required.

OWING to the great success of this well-known preparation many attempts are being made in and outside India to imitate this product under various names. Since all the chemical processes employed in preparing Okasa are protected by International and German Federal States Patent, an imitation of this product is impossible. We request you to use Okasa just for 2 weeks. The results will be beyond your expectations. You will feel years younger, far more healthy, strong and active than before.

O.K. 188.

ANNUAL READING

One year monthly details Rs. 2, Weekly details Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 future questions Re. 1. V.P. As. 5. Send writing time, sex and approximate age or date & time of birth. Catalogue free.
HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE.
TIRUTTANI, (S. INDIA).

GUARD AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS.
Tuberculosis can start with a cough.
SIROLIN ROCHE
kills the disease germs, cures coughs, colds, bronchitis, influenza, and even Tuberculosis in its early stages.

MADE IN SWITZERLAND.

Plantain Fritters are more delicious with BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER

BOY SPELLS TONGUE-TWISTER

JEFFERSON, OHIO. (By Mail)
Can you spell "Antidisestablishmentarianism?"

A Kingsville, Ohio, boy did, and won the Ashtabula County High School spelling bee.

Alvin Olin reeled off the word without halting.

JOE LOUIS TO MARRY

Joe Louis, the Negro heavyweight, who has made fistic history, is betrothed to Miss Mara Trotten, a 19 year old Chicago typist, and the wedding was fixed after his victorious fight with Max Baer.

Anglo-Indians Asleep Like Rip Van Winkle

Leader Of Community Says Moral Fibre Is Badly Wanted

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

Addressing the members of the Delhi-Simla branch of the Anglo-Indian Association at the close of their Annual General Meeting at the Catholic Club, Simla, recently, Mr. E. H. M. Bower, the representative of the Anglo-Indian community in the Assembly now in session, said that when he studied the attitude of Anglo-Indians to the new India that was dawning, it seemed to him that 75 per cent. of them were entirely asleep, 15 per cent. were in a state of drowsiness, and only 10 per cent. were really awake.

In his perusal of the debates in the House of Commons and the House of Lords regarding the new Constitution for India, he was amazed at the amount of work that Sir Henry Gidney had done to arouse Parliament to the position of the Anglo-Indian Community and he drew pointed attention to the safeguards that had been incorporated in the new Act in regard to European and Anglo-Indian education (in which Lord Halifax played no mean part) and the employment of Anglo-Indians on the Railways, Customs and Posts and Telegraphs with respect to which he laid special stress on the last minute amendments which gave the Community a certain amount of assurance that they would not fall appreciably in the general standard of salaries drawn by them on the whole.

COMMUNAL UNITY.

Nevertheless, he wanted them to realise that it was not possible for one man to bear the whole community on his shoulders. It was up to every member to show that he had a right to a place under the sun.

". . . I want you to realise" said Mr. Bower, "that it is up to each one of us to tell all those of our community with whom we come in contact that it is time we learnt to depend less on what others can obtain for us, to get out of the childhood stage to the stage of manhood, and to say 'I will stand on my own feet and try to see if I am not as good as any other man in India."

He asked his hearers to help to raise the Anglo-Indian standard of communal unity which was very low As far as he could see, many Anglo-Indians joined different associations for what they could get out of them.

"Until our people realise," he said, "that we have to acquire a new vision of unity, that we have to hold together and think of others quite as much as ourselves, I do not think our associations will be anything more than just modified workmen's unions."

EDUCATION.

Mr. Bower next exhorted the community to raise the standard of education of their children, for higher education was going to play a tremendous part in the India of to-morrow. He warned them that though there were certain safeguards with respect to European and Anglo-Indian education in the new Act, they could not be there forever and unless they acted accordingly, the half-educated Anglo-Indian would sink lower and lower until he reached the level of the bazaar and was ultimately lost, sucked under in the vortex of India's millions.

"It is the duty of our young fellows," said Mr. Bower, "to do all they possibly can, after getting their degrees, by competition or any other means, to get to the highest appointments. Theoretically there is nothing against it."

"There was no other way of obtaining the choicest posts. For this reason, it was foolish to stop at the Middle or High School examinations."

"What will raise your community," a Hindu friend told him, "is not a fight for jobs, but the establishment of a number of collegiate scholarships to help your bright boys to get to the top."

Mr. Bower added, "Every single Anglo-Indian who gets to the top and behaves himself when he is there, is going to raise the whole community in the estimation of the rest of India."

In view of the new definition of "Anglo-Indian" accepted by the House of Commons, there was no danger of such Anglo-Indians classing themselves as Europeans for they would very soon learn that they could get much more by calling themselves Anglo-Indians.

MORAL STRENGTH.

Finally, he emphasised that what would raise the community in the estimation of its brother communities in India, irrespective of education or wealth, was moral fibre, and, according to Indian opinion, Anglo-Indians had, by their dependence on the West, become wanting in that respect.

"It is all very well," said Mr. Bower, "running our association as a workmen's union or trying to get what jobs we can. That has been done very successfully indeed. But I want you to realise that if we are going to make a mark in India, we have to do something far more important than that, and that is to set our own house in order.

"I was told the other day," he continued, "by a man employed by a Geneva office 'I believe if your people really take life seriously and aspire to become leaders in the new India that is coming, and really help in the government, you will become practically the leaders of India'.

"If I have said anything," concluded Mr. Bower, "that you think a little hard, I have said it simply because I do want our fellows to get on, not merely materially but in something far more substantial —something better—to advance in the estimation of the communities around them, as a moral and a reliable race."—"The Madras Mail."

Progress Of Vile Parle Co-op. Society

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT ADOPTED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
VILE PARLE, Sunday.

Mr. R. N. Mehta, the Chairman of the Vile Parle Co-operative Credit Society for 1934-35 presented, at its annual meeting held to-day at the Tilak Mandir the eighth annual report of the working of the Society. The report covers the period of fifteen months of working instead of twelve to make the year June-ending.

The comparative figures show an increase all round. It can be seen therefrom that the Society's recovery is not satisfactory in that it has decreased by about Rs. 47 and this has been attributed to the prevalent trade depression, etc. The society has also provided for doubtful debts an amount of Rs. 120 to which Rs. 100 has been added from this year's account.

The rebate system introduced by the society has been taken advantage of by the members and has a very salutary effect. The members taking advantage of the rebate has doubled as compared to last year's.

The Society's account show a net profit of Rs. 925-7-4. The reserve fund of the Society as on 30th June, 1935, stands at Rs. 1,381-6-5 leaving the balance of net profit to Rs. 664-15-7.

The society has declared a dividend of 6-1/4 per cent. on shares and a rebate of 12-1/2 per cent. on interest paid by loanees within three days of due dates.

Mr. Jal Billimoria (extreme right), son of the Sheriff of Bombay, sailed for England on Saturday last for higher studies (From left) Sir Shapurji Billimoria, his brother's daughter-in-Law and son, and Mr. Jal Billimoria snapped at the Mole Station.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(Continued from page 8)

solini is really desperate for a gambler's throw,—if he has really staked the very existence of the Fascist State on the success of this war,—he must not discount altogether the possibility even of ultimate "sanctions" being applied against him. Britain, as well as France, has too much at stake to go on in an endless and an empty bluff; and if Mussolini calls the bluff, he may have an unpleasant surprise in store for him.

America's Word

Certainly, the United States Government leave no doubt of what they would mean by effective "sanctions" being employed against an aggressor, or an offender against the Kellogg Pact. True, the American people have no direct interest in this European sideshow; and they have their own domestic troubles, too. The President is embarking on a long tour throughout the United States, as a sort of preliminary to next year's presidential contest. The death of Senator Long of Louisiana, does not remove the possibility of a contest. In fact, the chances of a bitter fight are, if anything, increased. But, in spite of all her preoccupations at home, America's word still has immense weight in world politics; and that word has been spoken, tardily and hesitatingly, it is true, but clearly and unmistakably. Will Italy listen even to that word?

The fate of the Gold Standard even in Holland is in the balance. The present Government would not willingly give up the fixed exchange, which it is now generally recognised is indispensable for safe commerce. But, then, to maintain one's standard in the midst of a world which acknowledges no such obligation, is too heavy a burden for a single country,—and particularly a poor country like Holland, which has important trade connections in as well as outside Europe. World opinion is steadily growing in favour of stabilised exchange and freedom of trade; but the world's statesmen are still unable to hit upon the ways and means for restoring stabilised and fixed exchanges all over the commercial world.

NORTHERNMOST OIL FIELD

Plans For Its Opening Are Completed

CALGARY, Canada (By Mail)

Plans have been completed for the opening of the world's most northerly oil field, located near Fort Norman on the Mackenzie river in the Northwest Territories of Canada.

Crude oil was discovered at Fort Norman about 14 years ago, but two wells sunk at that time have been closed for some years. Fuel oil is urgently needed by mining operators in the Great Bear Lake and other mining fields of the north. On account of the great distances to be traversed, the cost of oil, if brought from outside sources, would be prohibitively high.

Great Bear Lake, where Canada's already famous radium fields are located, is 1,000 miles beyond the railway lines and the only transportation facilities available are by water along the rivers and lakes or by airplane. Fort Norman, however, is fortunately situated at the mouth of the Great Bear river where, that river empties into the Mackenzie. Transportation of the oil from the wells to Great Bear Lake mines will be relatively quite a simple matter.

BOMBAY NATIONAL GUARDS

Election Of Managing Committee

The General Secretary of the Bombay National Guards writes:—

At the Special General Body meeting of the National Guards held on Sunday morning the following members were elected to the New Managing Committee under the amended Constitution of the Guards:—

Messrs V. R. Modak, Manjreker, Trivedi, Dharamdas, Hansraj, Mody K.O. Gaitonde, Kagle and A. S. S. Iyer.

An urgent meeting of the New Managing Committee will be held at the Kapole Vyayam Mandir on Tuesday night at 9. All members are asked to be present without fail.

All the members of the Guards are hereby informed that every member should be present on the Chowpatty Sands on Wednesday evening at 5-30 p.m. to maintain order at the meeting organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. Prof. Trivedi will be in charge of the volunteers.

Free

TWO MONTHS SPECIAL OFFER

One tin of crisp Britannia Tiffin Biscuits will be given away FREE with every one lb. tin of *Nestle's* MALTED MILK purchased during the months of October and November.

Don't miss this opportunity. A glass of *Nestle's* MALTED MILK and two biscuits is a nourishing meal in itself—so healthful during Monsoon days!

This duel offer is obtainable from any Bombay Dealer.

Inserted by Nestle & Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk (Export) Ltd., P. O. Box 315, Kaiser-i-Hind Building, Bombay.

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THIS MALTED MILK IS A COMPOUND OF MILK AND EXTRACT OF MALTED BARLEY AND WHEAT
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PREPARING FOR 'AUSIES' VISIT

(From A Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Sept. 28.

The First Annual General Meeting of the Gujarat Cricket Association was held on Sunday the 22nd inst. at Sir Chinubhai's Bungalow in Shahibag, Ahmedabad.

The meeting unanimously adopted the Audited Balance Sheet together with the Statement of Accounts for the yaer 1934-35, which showed a profit of about Rs. 125/ after meeting all expenses.

Office-bearers were elected for the year 1935-36:—

The future programme of the Association was discussed and the Australian fixture on 7th and 8th December in Ahmedabad was approved of. It was agreed upon to arrange one three-days fixture along with the Australian match and Mr Botavala was requested to bring an alround team specially consisting of Major Naidu, Mr. C. S. Naidu, Mr. V. Merchant and others.

In order to select an All-Gujarat team, a selection committee was appointed consisting of Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal, Baronet, (President) Mr. E. Bham, Prof. Shevde.

It was arranged that three trial matches should be played each at Rander, Baroda and Ahmedabad in order to select the team.

The estimated budget of the Association and the estimated expense together with the Guarantee money of the Australian Fixture was unanimously sanctioned.

FACILITIES FOR PRACTICAL TRAINING ABROAD

Purchases Should Be Stopped, Unless Apprentices Are Trained Suggests Subhas Bose

KARLSBAD, (By Air Mail)

In the following letter addressed the "United Press," Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose sounds a note of warning to Indian students who intend coming to Germany for receiving practical training. He writes:—

"It is desirable that before leaving India they should first make sure that they will get the required practical training. In individual cases such facilities may be procured through the recommendation of Indian firms making large purchases from Germany. The best remedy, however, is the Government of India to move in the matter. I believe that the Government of India has been making an annual purchase of about 30 lakhs of rupees worth of engineering stores from German firms alone. Besides this, more than 20 lakhs worth of engineering stores (mainly locomotives) are being purchased from Hungary. Between 20 and 30 lakhs of rupees worth of engineering stores are also purchased from Great Britain. Now the question is, what are we getting in exchange?

PROVISION FOR APPRENTICES

Every industrially backward country—like Turkey and Persia—makes a condition before making any purchase in any country that a certain number of apprentices should be trained in factories in that country. I know from personal experience that if such a condition is imposed by the Government of India, every selling country in Europe will accept it. If for any reason, the Government of India refuses to take up this matter, I would request the Indian Chamber of Commerce to take it up. Once again I may assert from knowledge that if such a demand is made by the Indian Chamber of Commerce, it is bound to be respected abroad.

STOP PURCHASES

The big firms in Europe are fully aware that besides the purchases made by the Government of India, individual Indian firms who are members of the Indian Chamber of Commerce also make large purchases. These firms may decline to make such purchase in future and they may also put pressure on the British Government through the Legislative Assembly. Consequently, the big firms abroad will not dare refuse a request urgently made by the Indian Chamber of Commerce. So far as Germany is concerned, the admission of foreign apprentices depends not only on the firms concerned but also on the German Government. I know of a case in which a German firm offered to take an Indian apprentice, but the German Government refused permission.

"In this connection I should like to raise once again the question of bilateral trade agreements with important countries abroad —the United States of America, Germany, Czechoslovakia etc. In no other way can India's balance of Trade be restored. And this is the procedure which is now being adopted by practically all countries."—United Press.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 2 POINTS DOWN

Indications Of Improving Weather Prospects

GOLD AND SILVER QUIETLY STEADY

Wheat Firm But Linseed Quiet

BOMBAY, Sept. 30.

On Monday crossrates ruled easy.

N. Y. COTTON QUIET.

New York cotton was quiet and devoid of speculative interest. Price movements were narrow. There were indications of improving weather prospects.

BULLION QUIETLY STEADY.

London gold and silver were quietly steady.

WHEAT FIRM BUT LINSEED QUIET.

Wheat was firm but linseed was quiet. Jute and rubber were steady.

SELLING PRESSURE IN SECURITIES.

The London Stock Exchange lacked support with hardly any important transaction. Giltedged securities came under good deal of pressure.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(MARCH 1936)

New York, Sept. 30.

Previous closing	10.55
To-day's opening	10.54
Different	—.01
To-day's closing	10.53
Difference	—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(MARCH 1936)

Liverpool, Sept. 30.

Previous closing	5.80
To-day's opening	5.80
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	5.80
Difference	unchanged

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 206

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Sept. 30.

Cotton was quiet and devoid of speculative interest with traders watching foreign political developments. With the approach of the peak of the crop movement, better sentiment prevails but the market is awaiting new incentive, trade being the only buyer of importance. There was little hedging pressure despite indications of improving weather porspects.

Trading in March opened at 10.54 i.e. 1 point lower than previous closing. Prices displayed a fairly steady tone on better Liverpool advices and some trade buying with March gradually rising to 10.56. Thereafter movements were very narrow although prices kept a steady undertone.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 10.53 with a decline of 2 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Sept. 30.

The following were the opening ranges:—

December 10.43/10.42
January 10.47/10.46
March 10.54/10.54

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 30

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (5.85) 5.87
American December (5.76) 5.78
Egyptian October (7.97) 7.95
Egyptian November (8.00) 7.98

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 30.

Broach A/M moved between Rs. 206-8 and 207 at night. The rate at 10-20 p.m. was Rs. 206-12 with New York futures about 1 point up.

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Sept 30

Following a decline of 22 points in Argentine linseed, the local market ruled easy, while London markets were also easy. May Linseed opened at Rs. 7-2-3 but prices improved to Rs. 7-2-6 on short covering. Tejimandi was quoted at Rs 0/11/-. Wheat May opened at Rs. 4-7-9 and improved to Rs. 4-8-0 Tejimandi is quoted at annas six.

Linseed May	7 2 0
Wheat January	4 8 0
Wheat May	4 7 6

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

Castorseeds Delivery September Clearing Rs. 32/4

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 6/10; Highest Rs. 6/11/3; Lowest Rs. 6/10; Closing Rs. 6/10/1 1/2; Clearing Rs. 6/10.

Groundnut Seeds Deliver February Opening Rs. 6/12; Highest Rs. 6/12/4 1/2; Lowest Rs. 6/11/4 1/2; Closing Rs. 6/11/6; Clearing Rs. 6/11/6

Cotton Seeds Delivery September Clearing Rs. 30/12.

Cotton Seeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 2/13; Lowest Rs. 2/12/10 1/2 Closing Rs. 2/13; Clearing Rs. 2/19.

BARISAL:—Beri-beri has broken out in an epidemic form within the Municipal area as well as the outlying villages. In most cases the disease in the northern part of the Sub-Division of Patuakhali is proving fatal.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Sept. 30.

Previous closing	4.91 1/2
To-day's opening	4.91 1/4
To-day's closing	4.91

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Sept. 30.

Previous closing	4.91 9/16
To-day's opening	4.91 3/8
To-day's closing	4.91 1/16
Difference	—.00 1/2

FRANC RATE

London, Sept. 30.

Previous closing	74.63
To-day's opening	74.59
To-day's closing	74.53
Difference	—.10

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Sept. 30

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.91 3/8 and then fell to 4.91 3/16 gradually easing to 4.91 1/16

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.91 1/16.

Franc opened at 75.59 and then tagged to 75.54 subsequent moving being very narrow

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 74.53.

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 30

The market was steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	29 5/16d.	29 5/16d.
Forward	29 5/16d.	29 5/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Sept. 30.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-6) £7-1-6 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Sept. 30.

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent

4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Sept. 30

3-30 p.m

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.63 1/2) 5.62 3/4
New York on Bombay	(37-15) 37.25
Berlin on Bombay	(0.91 3/4) 0.92 3/4
London on Shanghai	(1-6 5/8) 1-6 1/2
London on Milan	(60.18) 60.15
London on Kobe	(1-2 3/32) 1-2 3/32

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Sept. 30

Silver opened steady at Rs. 67/1, 67/3 and 67/8. There was hardly anything important doing with operators undisposed to enter into fresh commitment pending further developments abroad. Prices closed steady at Rs. 67, 67/1 and 67/6.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/0/3. 35/0/6 and 35/1. Prices showed some steadiness early in the session but later the market gave way however, with steadier foreign exchanges. Some buying developed finally and prices closed steady at Rs. 35/0/3, 35/0/6 and 35/1.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 28-9-35	1440000	1149000
Receipts Yesterday 28-9-35	45000	34000
Exports to date 28-9-35	606000	656000
Stock at Ports 27-9-35	1808000	2791000
Stock Interior Towns 27-9-35	1610000	1440000
Stock at Liverpool 27-9-35	423000	967000
Visible Supply 27-9-35	4189000	5785000
Quantity in sight 27-9-35	2423000	1799000
Quantity out of sight 27-9-35	1340000	1332000

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Sept. 30.

Liverpool wheat opened firm with October at 79 1/4 and December 74 3/8. The market was rather more active on improved buying following encouraging outside advices.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept. 30.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.99. Prices advanced on commission house and trade buying influenced by European political developments.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Sept. 30.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£229 buyers £229 1/2 sellers, 1r. regular) £232 1/2 buyers £233 sellers. Firm.

Linseed (£17 5/16 buyers £17 3/8 sellers. Firm) unquoted.

Electrolytic Copper (£39 1/4 to £39 3/4) £39 1/4 to £40

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Sept. 30.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"America bought. Speculators sold. Market quiet."

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Indian Pekoe higher (3-0) 3-0
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2 1/4) 2-2 1/4

JUTE

October New Crop (£17 3/4 sellers) £17 5/8 sellers

Dunlop October (£21 sellers) £21 sellers

Lightning October (£19 1/4 sellers) £19 1/4 sellers

RUBBER.

Spot (£5 3/4 paid and sellers) £5 13/16 paid and value.

Forward (5 13/16 paid and sellers 5 7/8 paid and sellers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay, September/October (£12 15/16 sellers) £12 7/8 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta September October (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers

Linseed La Plata September (£10 7/16 sellers) 10 3/8 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal October (13 15/16 sellers) £13 15/16 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Sept. 30.

Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 2 3
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 2 3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	payment
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 2 3
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	7 2 6
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	7 2 6
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	7 3 0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Sept. 30.

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	4 9 0
Wheat May	4 7 6
Linseed May	7 2 6

The tone was steady

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Sept 27

September 0.99c
December 0.98 1/4c
May 0.98 3/8c.

Stock Exchange Very Quiet And Uninteresting

WHEAT STRONG ON BETTER ARGENTINE ADVICES

Sharp Advance In Tea Due To Acute Shortage Of Supplies

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The Stock Exchange was very quiet and uninteresting. Dealers almost in all sections were refraining operate pending further developments in the international situation.

Among commodities wheat after early dullness strengthened on better Argentine advices.

In basemetals tin early advanced sharply owing to acute shortage of supplies but later fluctuated.

Wall Street opened quietly steady but later trading was subdued.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Sept. 30.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed £92 1/2

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, September 20, £91
Monday, September 23, £91 1/2
Tuesday, September 24, £92
Wednesday, September 25 £93
Thursday, September 26, £93 1/2
Friday, September 27, £93

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 30.

3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were dull and easier. Giltedgeds were especially weaker. Industrials generally were very quiet with only small business. Otherwise markets generally were featureless.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£82 1/2) £82
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£103) £103 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 1/4) £109
4 per cent Funding Loan (£113) £112 3/4
3 1/2 per cent. War Loan (£103 5/8) £103 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111 1/4) £111 1/2

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-2) 21-3
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4 1/8) 4 1/8
Hydro Electric (dol 3 3/4) dol 3 3/4
Musical Industries (20-4 1/2) 26-0
Princhin Johnson (39-6) 39-6
Imperial Chemical (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ord (8-4 1/2) 8-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (112-0) 112-0
Realisation 1930 (£81 3/4) £81
Dunlop Rubber (39-0) 37-10 1/2
University Ordinary (28-9) 28-9
Ford Motors (34-0) 34-0
Cable Wires (£6 5/8) £6 5/8
British American Tobacco (111-10 1/2) 111-10 1/2
Camera A (£7 3/4) £7 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (136-3) 136-3
P and O S N Company Defd (17-1 1/2) 17-1 1/2
Distillers (91-3) 91-3
Bred and Dyers (8-0) 8-0
British Celanese (12-0) 12-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (61-6) 61-6
Courtaulds Ordinary (54-1 1/2) 55-7 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-6) 6-6
Western Limited Ordinary (17-1 1/2) 17-6
Inter Nickels (£30 3/4) £30 3/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-0) 5-0
Tata Iron and Steel (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Sept. 30.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£95 1/2) £95 1/2
3 1/2 per cent India (£93 1/2) £92 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£111) £111
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£114 1/2) £114 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£106) £105 3/4
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£113 1/2) £113 1/2
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-55 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£108 1/2)

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (23-1 1/2) 22-9
Donaro Tea (43-9) 43-9
Empire of India and Ceylon (32-6) 32-6

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (21-6) 21-6
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Tsust (28-4 1/2) 28-4 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£9 1/4) £9 1/4

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (55-0) 55-0
Burma Corporation (10-10 1/2) 10-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (£17 1/4) £17 1/4
East Rand Proprietors (52-3) 52-3
Rand Mines (£7 1/2) £7 1/2

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£12 3/4) £12 3/4
Goddar New (£9 7/8) £9 7/8
Moddar New (71-10 1/2) 71-3
Sub Nigel (£12 1/4) £12 1/8
Spring Mines Split Shares (40-0) 40-0
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (36-3) 35-7 1/2
Anglo Iranian (60-0) 58-9
Burma Oil (75-0) 74-4 1/2
Mexican Eagle (5-0) 4-7 1/2
Shell Transport (70-0) 69-4 1/2
Royal Dutch (£26) £25 5/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£16 1/2) £16 1/2
L M Ford (£17 3/8) £17 3/8
L N E R Defd (£5 1/8) £5 1/8
Southern Dutch (£18 3/8) £18 3/8
London Paris 5 per cent (£131 1/2) £132
London Board G Stock (£100 3/4) £100 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Sept. 30.

The following were the closing rates:

General Motor (dol 45 3/4) dol 46 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 20 1/2) dol 20 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 45 1/2) dol 45 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 110) unquoted.

JUTE SHARES STEADY

Moderate Business In Coals

CALCUTTA, Sept. 30.

Jute ruled steady and fair business was put through. In coals there was moderate business with steady undertone. Teas were steady and unchanged. In miscellaneous section Indian Iron and Steel wanted at hardening rates while Burma Corporations kept fairly steady. Government Securities kept barely steady The following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3 per cent New Loan 1951/54 97/2 small ldt; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 89; 3 1/2 per cent Loan 1947/50 102/12; 4 per cent Loan 1960/70 105/5; 5 per cent Loan 1939/44 108/8; 5 per cent Loan 1945/55 116/10 small lot.

Bank:—Reserve Bank 119.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Light 56, Katakhal Lala Bazar Light 89 ex div.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur ordy 13/2, Benares Cotton and silk 2/3; Pogram 3/10.

Coals:—Amalgamated 21 small lot; Bengal 250; Burakar ord 11/13 Do pref 120.

Jutes:—Anglo India 390 small lot; Belvedere 330 small lots; Gourepore 622/8 small lots; Do pref 128; Howrah 46/8; Hukumchand 11; Do pref 109; Lansdowne 131/8; Orient 164 small lot; Presidency 4/10, Soorah pref 113.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 7/5; Bengal Telephone ord 18/10; Do pref 14/8; Benares Elec 13/8 small lot; Patna Elec. 17/8; Indian Iron and Steel 8/12; Triton Insurance 216/3, Bengal Paper ordy 94/8 small lots; India General Navigation ordy 96/8, Sugar Samastipore 8/4.

Teas:—Batali 4/14; Cant Indian 10/8.—A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay: Sept. 30.

S.S. Mundra, Capt. A Teller, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co; arrived from London via Bhavnagar.

„ Tokiwa Maru; T Iwashita; N Y Kaisha; Karachi.

„ Jalabala; A E Trench; Scindia S N Co; Rangoon via Cochin.

„ Clan Mackeller; R H Brown; James Finlay and Co; Liverpool via Port Said.

„ Kepwick Hall; E J Harris; Killick Nixon and Co; Calcutta.

„ Chyebassa; A C Miller; Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co; Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

„ Calcutta Maru, T. Nakajima, N Y Kaisha, Karachi via Bedi Bunder.

„ Baron Dunmore; H. Moore, Graham's Trading Co., Madras & Calcutta.

LOADING.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

„ Garbeta for Rangoon via Coast Ports.

„ City of Birmingham for American Ports via Cochin.

BHAVNAGAR MARKET

Bhavnagar, Sept. 30.

Groundnut Oil ready Rs. 4/8
Kartak Rs. 4/6/9.
Jotta Rs. 0/4.
Maha Rs. 4/6/0
Jotta Re. 0/8/3.
Badlo Re. 0/0/9.
Groundnut January Rs. 2/7.
Sutar Aso Rs. 101
Magsar Rs. 101/12.
Jotta Rs. 4/4.
Sugar ready Rs. 4/13/3.
Corrugate Rs. 9/4.
Round Rs. 5/10, 7-1-6, 5/12, 3/8 and 6

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 30th day of September 1935.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS.

		April-May 1935-36
8-0		Rs. 205
10-30		Rs. 206 12
12-30	Settlement	Rs. 206 14
2-30		Rs. 206 12
Highest		Rs. 207 4
Lowest		Rs. 206

In the University College of Science, Calcutta under the guidance of Prof. H. K. Sen, the problem of the manufacture of photographic plates and paper has been satisfactorily tackled. It is understood that a Company has been registered in Calcutta for the commercial production of plates, papers and photo chemicals.—A.P.

MAHATMA BRINGS NEW MESSAGE OF HOPE

To Carry On Propaganda Against Gandhian Philosophy Is Sheer Madness

"Mahatma Gandhi is a greater Socialist than many who masquerade as such inasmuch as he is conscious of the sufferings of the low and depressed humanity and has devoted his life for their uplift," declared Mr. Jamnadas Dwarakadas in the course of his lecture on "Gandhiji—as a philosopher," critisising the move of certain Congress Socialists in Bengal to carry on an agitation against the Gandhian philosophy.

The lecture was delivered at the Jinnah Hall on Monday evening as one of the series of lectures organised by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee during the Gandhi Jayanti Week. Mr. Nagindas Master, the Vice-President of the B. P. C. C., was in the chair.

In the course of his speech Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said that even the Russian method of Socialism was not advanced enough since it believed in mass production and did not aim at the advance of the individual.

ABSENCE OF MOTIVE.

At the outset Mr. Jamnadas said that from his intimate and personal contact with Gandhiji for the past twenty years it seemed to him that the outstanding factor which differentiated him from others was the absence of the motive to acquire wealth and power in any of his activities. He had made himself such an important world figure that it was not possible for anyone, even those who differed from him, to be indifferent to Gandhiji's philosophy.

As a young man, Gandhiji had realised, in a flash, that with its race for acquisition of wealth and power the world was one of the ugliest of creations.

LIFE'S MISSION.

He saw that life had a much greater mission than the mere pursuit of material happiness. Service became the very breath of his life. By his philosophy he was trying to make the world realise the futility of its present pursuits and thus lifting it from the mire, into which it had fallen, By his own practical life Gandhiji had shown that, while he could have had wealth and power, he could not have had happiness in such a life.

In order to give something of a taste of that which he had realised to an ignorant world, Gandhiji had engaged himself in a two-fold task. The first was to bring about a change in individuals and the other to transform the environments of the people. "If man's duty is merely to engage himself in efforts for the uplift of humanity, Gandhiji has fulfilled that role to perfection" added the speaker.

ABOVE RELIGION, RACE OR CLASS.

The stage he had reached, from a spiritual point of view, placed him above religions race or class. At the same time he was a staunch believer in religion as a guide to humanity. He chose India as his field of experiment because its ancient civilisation, religions, philosophy and culture made its people seem more capable of understanding him than the western world.

One of the worst evils, Continued Mr. Jamnadas, confronting humanity in modern times was the exploitation of one nation by another just as in the days of savages, it was the exploitation of one individual by another, for selfish ends. Gandhji who believed in the sense of fairness and justice as a trait of British character was disillusioned soon after the war and he, therefore, took up the challenge of British exploitation of India.

"SHEER MADNESS."

The speaker then referred to the recent resolution passed by the Congress Socialists' Conference in Bengal, which stated that propaganda should be carried on against the Gandhian philosophy and said that to carry on such an agitation, instead of pursuing the programme of achieving Independence and fighting the foreign domination was, to take a most charitable view, sheer madness. To criticise Gandhiji on the ground that he was not a Socialist showed gross ignorance of the meaning of Socialism Socialism as he understood it, was the consciousness of the difference between one's own suffering and that of others.

MESSAGE OF HOPE

Concluding he said Gandhiji by his programme of Khaddar, and Village Industries revival had sought to better the lot of the individual. His phylosophy was a new message of hope, happiness and life of service.

Mr. Nagindas Master, the President of the meeting, thanked the speaker of the evening for the very enlightening lecture. He said that the speech must have convinced people that the subject of Gandhiji as a philosopher was a very vast one. The speaker felt that the one outstanding feature of Ghandhiji's life-work had been his great faith in love and truth. The sheet-anchor of every action of Gandhiji had always been love—pure and simple.

After Mr. S. K. Patil, the General Secretary of the B. P. C. C., had thanked the speaker of the evening the meeting terminated.

MILL CASHIER'S DEATH

Pralhad Workers' Condolence

A correspondent writes:—

Under the auspices of Pralhad Mill-Workers Welfare Mandal, a meeting was held on Sunday last to mourn the untimely and sad death of the mill cashier, Mr. Jafarbhai Allibhai Rajkotwalla. The late Mr. Jaffarbhai was popular among the mill-workers on account of his several social and welfare activities and sympathy for them. A resolution expressing a deep sense of sorrow was passed by the workers

GANDHI JAYANTI

Elocution Competition At Dadar

Under the auspices of 'G' Ward Dist. Congress Committee, an elocution competition in Hindustani will take place at 8-30 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) in the Committee's Office, Dadar, opposite Dadar Rly. Station, B.B. and C. I. when Sjt. Gopaldas J. Shah, B.A. will preside.

Students belonging to non-Hindi speaking provinces only will be allowed to speak in competition on "Mahatma Gandhi" up to ten minutes each.

Two prizes which will be in the form of Khaddar or khadi Bundies will be awarded to the first two successful candidates and the president's decision will be final in the matter.

Bombay's New Acting Judge

Mr. K. C. Sen, Secretary, Legal Department, and Remembrancer, Legal Affairs, who has been appointed an acting judge of the Bombay High Court, in place of Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia, who has proceeded to Poona in connection with the work of the Bombay Delimitation Committee, did not take charge of his new appointment yesterday.

It is understood that he has been detained at Poona in connection with the discussion on the trusts bill in the Legislative Council will come to Bombay in a day or two.

"THE FROG POND"

Pupils' Own School To Stage A Social Drama

The Pupils' Own School, Vile Parle, which has already made a reputation for itself for the high standard of its artistic achievements, is staging a dramatic satire, "The Frog Pond", at the Royal Opera House on Thursday and Saturday next.

The play is written by Sjt. Bachubhai Shukla of the school and is specially devised to include a variety of original songs and dances which, in their turn, are planned to fit into the plot of the play. The dances have been composed by Sjt. Saradindu Sinha of Santiniketan (Dr. Tagore's famous institution at Bolpur, Bengal) who has toured successfully all over India with Sjt. Uday Shanker. The costumes which are a special feature of the performances of this school are designed by Mrs. C. J. Vakil.

The play is directed against the self-importance and ridiculous fatuity of those who, devoid of imagination and a sense of cultural values, seek frantically to prop up the rotten structure of the old against the incoming tide of Youth.

Help Kidneys

Don't Take Drastic Drugs

Your Kidneys have nine million tiny tubes or filters which are endangered by neglect or drastic, irritating drugs. Beware! If Kidney trouble or Bladder weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Leg Pains, Nervousness, Dizziness, Stiffness, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Burning, Itching, Smarting, Acidity or Loss of Vigour, don't delay. Try the Doctor's new discovery called Cystex (Siss-tex). Soothes, tones, cleans and heals sick kidneys. Starts work in 15 minutes. Brings new health, youth and vitality in 48 hours. Cystex costs little and is guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

New York Cotton Easy On Southern Hedge Selling

Unfavourable Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

NO TENDERS AGAINST OCTOBER DELIVERY

Trade Calling And Bombay Buying In Liverpool

BOMBAY: Sept. 30.

Pending political developments, cotton markets continue narrow with increased hedge selling and less favourable weather.

Certified stock of cotton in New York is slightly less than 9,000 bales and no tenders were issued against October delivery.

Latest cables state that a hurricane is passing over the Cotton Belt with some danger to the South-West Belt. Weather is cold and there are fears of early killing frost.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular owing to lack of confidence. Prices advanced on spot houses buying but later declined on Southern hedge selling.

The market opened at a rise of 4 points with October 10.47 but under scattered selling prices declined 3 points from the opening level and reached the lowest level 10.44 for the day. Later on there was fairly good demand for ready cotton and prices improved 5 points from the lowest level and October was quoted 10.49. The market was steady with utter absence of any speculative activity. The market closed at a rise of 3 points to a decline of one point. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 10.75c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 2 points to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 10.66c. per lb

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points with March 5.78. There was some hedge-selling and scattered long liquidation which met with trade calling and Bombay buying. The market was quiet, and featureless and closed at a decline of 3 to 1 point. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 5 points at 6.35d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 3 points. At the close October was quoted 5.11, January 4.90 and March 4.90.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quiet with scattered selling. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 4 points with spot cotton 7 points down at 8.45. Uppers futures were unchanged to 3 points down with spot cotton 4 points lower at 7.15d.

REUTER'S WEEKLY REVIEW

While the nervousness subsided, uncertainties with regard to the European situation restricted speculation. Trade demand absorbed slowly the increasing hedging and checked declines around 10.50 cents for December.

Japan was credited with buying near months steadily while there was also considerable demand from Europe and Bombay.

With slightly less than 9,000 bales in certificated stock, no notices have been issued so far against October contracts.

In view of the lateness of the crop one Texas shipper predicts that a considerable proportion of the crop will be of medium and lower grades.

Traders are awaiting month-end estimates. Some think that crop prospects are slightly reduced in the Eastern belt and fairly well maintained in the central section with possibly some increase in the west.

Meanwhile sentiment is somewhat conflicting but buying on the scale down is generally favoured.

The goods market showed moderate activity but a steady demand was reported.

U. S. BUDGET

Messrs. M & B Stern state:—

Pending political developments the market continues a narrow trading affair with increased hedge-selling offsetting less favourable weather.

President Roosevelt in a speech reviewing the budget spoke of improved economic condition declaring that the output and trade are expanding and no new taxation is required during the coming year. He anticipates a deficit in 1935/36 of 3,281 million dollars which is 300 million below the previous year.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 10.49 plus 06 (11-3 a.m.)
Lowest 10.44 plus 01 (10-10 a.m.)
Liverpool March highest 5.80—01
Lowest 5.77—04

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool: Trade conditions quiet. Speculative interest negligible. Indications hedging on increase. Good trade calling.

Messrs. Dreyfus and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York cable:+

Entire belt hurricane. Danger in Southwestern belt. Frost expected. Recommend purchases.

Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York cable:—

Hedge selling offsetting lower temperatures and rains in Eastern belt. Absence of speculation. Good undertone.

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Hedging increasing despite rains restricting movement. Good offtake. Broader market.

BETTER PROSPECTS FOR SUGAR

Hedge Selling In Cotton

Bombay, Sept 30

Messrs. M and B Stern have received the following cables from their Head Office:—

Cotton: "Bad weather still retarding movement. Look for some small decline due to hedges. Trade good buyer. Trading market."

Sugar: "Price appears cheap. Think purchases this level should prove profitable."

Rubber: "Looks higher. Favour purchases around this level."

Wheat: "Opinion unchanged."

WEATHER OVER U. S. COTTON BELT

EAST: Cloudy, unsettled. Occasional showers.

CENTRAL: Cloudy unsettled.

WEST: Cloudy unsettled.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:

October 150 December 133 January 131 March 130 May 125 at Cross Rate 4.91 1/2

Bombay Liverpool:—

Broach A/M 1936 204/8 Liverpool May 1936 5.80 Rs. 47 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—

Broach A/M 1936 204/8 New York May 10.63 Rs. 35 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.91 1/2

METAL MARKET

Bombay, Sept 30

Yellow Metal	33	0	0
Copper Sheets	37	8	0

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Sept 30

Java ready	13	13	0
September shipment	4	0	6
Oct-Dec shipment	4	2	3
Jan-Mar shipment	4	3	0
Kesar ready	14	5	0
Saraya ready	13	13	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Sept 30

Wheat	3,855	cwts.
Linseed	11,973	cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	884	cwts.
Gingellyseed	449	cwts.
Groundnuts	8,521	cwts.
Rice	7,846	cwts.
Myrabollam	356	cwts.
Cottonseed	5,013	cwts.
Gram	1,239	cwts
Joowar	1,053	cwts.
Bajree	2,363	cwts.
Coal	7,652	tons.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Sept 30

B. C. Rates T T D D 1/6 1/32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Sept/May.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Near
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 Forward

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 272 1/2
Banks selling T T 270 1/2
Banks buying T T 267 3/4

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 560
Banks buying D D 570

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 3/4
Banks buying T T 77 1/2

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 138

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 104

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.91 1/2 28th instant
Hongkong/London 2/0 13/16 30th instant
Shanghai/London 1/6 9/16 30th instant
Japan/London 1/2 3/32 30th instant
Java/London 7.25 1/2 30th instant
London/Paris 74.63 28th instant
London/Belgium 29.09 1/2 28th instant
London/Switzerland 15.13 1/4 28th instant
London/Italy 60.18 28 instant
London/Berlin 12.22 1/2 28th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/4 28th instant
London/New York 4.91 9/16 28th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.26 3/4 28th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet near. Steady Forward.
Gold £7-1-6 1/2 27th instant £7-1-6 28th instant
Silver London ready 29 5/16 27th instant 29 5/16 28th instant
Silver London Forward 29 5/16 27th instant 29 5/16 28th instant
Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 27th instant 65 5/8 28th instant
London discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 27th instant 5/8 per cent 28th instant
London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 27th instant 3/4 per cent 28th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent
6 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 27th September 2,829 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935 29,957 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 63,176 bales
Less 33,219 bales

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	28-9-35	This year
Khandesh	49	409
Central India	162	1,032
Barsi and Nagar	...	...
Berar	...	615
Central Provinces	...	66
Total Oomras	211	2,559
Dholera	...	2,168
N.-W. Provinces	...	353
Rajputana	318	1,094
Sind-Punjab	...	2,202
Broach	...	296
Coompta and Dharwar	457	864
Westerns-Northerns	...	1,614
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	845
American	...	1,165
Egyptian and African	2,325	20,108
Total	3,311	33,268

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 26th Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	28-9-35	This year.
Europe	870	18,337
Japan and China	6,563	48,775
Coast Ports	3	1,115
Up-country by Rail	...	11,248
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	5,360
Total	7,436	84,835

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Sept. 27.

	Season to date	This week	Corresponding Season 1934-35	Week 1934
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	2,423	684	1,799	424 bales
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other America (including linters)	670	160	536	102 "
Exports from U. S. Ports	586	139	656	123 "
Of which to Japan	160	69	182	37 "
Of which to China	1	1	18	3 "
Of which to Great Britain	96	9	100	19 "
Of which to Germany	87	18	97	15 "
Stock at New York	—	5	—	54 "
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	1,808	—	2,791 "
Stock at U. S. Interior Towns	—	1,610	—	1,440 "
World's Visible Supply	—	5,402	—	7,751 "
Of which to American Cotton	—	4,189	—	5,785 "
Forwarded to the World's Mills (excluding linters)	1,340	238	1,332	193 "
Receipts at U. S. Ports	1,395	338	1,115	237 "

N.B. All figures are in thousands.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY: Sept. 30.

Despite a small decline of 3 pts. in New York Cotton futures, the local market opened firm with Broach A/M. delivery quoted at Rs. 207 on general buying and short-covering influenced by unfavourable European political news and on unfavourable weather over the U.S. Cotton Belt. There was some buying which resulted in further improvement to Rs. 207-2, when long liquidation came in and depressed prices to Rs. 206-6. At this level the market was steady with a moderate turnover.

Liverpool market opened unchanged to one point down and there was some realising in the local market and prices declined to Rs. 205/12. Later on Liverpool was quoted two points higher and prices advanced to Rs. 207 on scattered covering. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs.	as.
Broach A./M.	207	0
Oomra D./J.	188	4
Bengal D./J.	142	0

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

50 Kotak and Co. Rotak 144 1/4
71 A Damodar Bhayavadar 191
119 H. Bharmal Sojat Road 148
55 Narshi Nagshi Palitana 190
78 G G Kesha and Co. Maheji 200
200 A. Damodar Amreli Bhavbhav
54 Samaj Karamshi Kapasin 175
50 Langli and Co. Bhudhlada 13 on
50 Bhavanji Lakhmidas Bodelifarm 245
106 G G Kesha and Co. Digras 207 1/4
50 Toyo Poddar Mill Sargodha 226.
96 Dawn Mill Manavadar 7 on

STOCK EXCHANGE

Rates Fixed

As anticipated, the Board of Directors of the Bombay Stock Exchange has fixed rates for the current settlement as well as carry-forward rates to the next settlement. The rates fixed are as under:—

	Oct.	Nov.
Bombay Dyeing	716|4	720
Century	213|14	215
Central India	240	241|4
Colaba	115|10	116|4
Gokak	161|11	162|8
Kohinoor	176|10	177|8
New Great	114|7	115
Phoenix	303|8	305
Simplex	64|11	65
Swadeshi	129|6	130
Bundi	35|5	35|8
Indian Cement	462|10	465
Katni Ord.	353|4	355
Punjab	23|6	23|8
Shahabad	490	492|8
Andhra	1552|4	1560
Tram	140|8	141|4
Tata Hydro	161|11	162|8
Tata Power	1452|8	1460
Shivrajpur	29|13|6	30
Tata Steel Dfd.	497|8	500
Tata Steel Ord.	129|5	130
Alcock	160|7	161|4
Bellapur	313|6	315
B. Steam	291	292|4
Burma	340|12	342|8
Telephone	103	103|8
Prem. Construction	74|10	75

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 30.

Bengal Superfine	159/160
Bengal Fine	152/154
Bengal F.G.	148/149
Sindh-Punjab Fine	152/154
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	148/149
Wardha-Hingt	208/210
Nagpur Savner	210/212
Pundhurna	203/205
Yeotmal	203/205
Arvi	203/205
Ellichpur	200/203
Berar	200/203
Khamgaon	200/203
Mulkapur	198/200
Khandesh	198/200
Jalna/Sailu	198/200
Burwah Sanavad	198/200
Broach Fine	227/232
Punjab/American	232/237
Punjab/American mix	217/222
Cambodia	287
Cambodia 2nd crop	247/252
Compta Good	252/257
Bagalkot	237/242
Western	237/247
Kampala	345
Busoga	344
Jinja	331
New Manza	315

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY: Sept. 30.

The local Silver Market was dull and featureless with utter absence of any important business. American Budget forecast being better there was some enquiry for gold and prices after opening at Rs. 34-14-6 advanced to Rs. 34-15-6. Shanghai T.T. on London was steady at 1.6-9|16.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready Silver	66-15-0
Aso Delivery	67- 1-0
Kartak Delivery	67- 6-0
Ready Gold	34-15-3
Aso Deliv.	34-15-6
Kartak Deliv.	34-15-2

SHARE BAZAR

BOMBAY, Sept. 30

The local share Bazar was quiet and featureless with a marked absence of very important business in the cash section. The forward market remains closed and the Directors are meeting to-day. It is said that rates for the present settlement and carry forward rates will be fixed.

There was some liquidation in Securities on unfavourable political European advices 3½ per cent. paper was quoted at Rs. 89.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Sept. 30.

100 Ahm. Advance	301	4
500 Bombay Cotton	40	0
250 Bombay Dyeing	716	6
250 Bradbury	100	0
100 Century	213	12
100 Central	240	0
100 Colaba	115	10
100 Coorla	95	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	360	0
I. E. D. Sassoon	0	3 0
100 Finlay	103	2
100 Gokak	161	11
1000 Hindustan	1655	0
100 Indore	65	0
100 Kohincor	176	10
100 Khatau	72	8
1000 Morarji	755	0
250 Laxmi	612	8
100 Madhavji	5	0
250 Madras United	40	0
1000 Madhavji	750	0
250 Model	50	0
50 Mysore	100	0
200 New Great	114	7
100 Oosmanshahi	51	4
100 phoenix	303	8
25 Sassoon Silk	35	0
1000 Sholapur	2275	0
50 Simplex	64	11
100 Swadeshi	129	6
100 Swan	80	0
25 Tata	8	0
500 Vishnu	1270	0
1000 Western	750	0
BANKS.		
100 Reserve Bank	117	8
50-100 Baroda	98	4
25-50 Central	32	8
500 Imperial	1470	0
125-500 Im. Con.	363	12
50-100 India	121	0
5 Union	5	4
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	35	5
70 Gwalior	112	8
160 Indian	462	10
40 Katni Def.	1960	0
100 Katni Ord.	353	4
70 Okha	260	0
70 Punjab	23	6
100 Shahabad	490	0
70 United	121	8
INSURANCE		
15-100 Jupiter	11	2
15-75 New India	38	8
200 Oriental	4200	0
10-100 Vulcan	6-13	
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	148	2
Ahmedabad New	55	0
100 Andhra Valley	1552	4
10 Ajmer	10	2
50 Bombay Tram	140	8
100 Bombay Suburban	177	8
10 Broach	11	14
100 Karachi	218	12
100 Poona	218	12
100 Surat	195	0
100 Tata Hydro	161	11
1000 Tata Power	1452	8
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	850	0
100 Amr. Patty	121	8
100 C Province	87	0
100 Dhond Baramati	97	8
100 Gujarat	71	8
100 Mandra Bhon	93	0
100 Pachora Jamner	91	0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	89	8
500 Tapty Valley	755XD	
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	29	13 6
30 Tata Steel Def.	497	8
75 Tata Steel Ord.	129	5
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	160	7
50 Belapur Sugar	313	6
150 Bombay Steam	291	0
125 Bombay Burma	340	12
50 Bombay Burma Conty.	118	12
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	2	14 6
100 Bombay Telephone	103	0
100 Indian Bleaching	99	8
100 Ind. Radio Defd.	525	0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	487	8
1000 Port Canning	611	4
15 Scindia	11	2
30 Premier Construction	74	10
25 Tata Oil	15	4
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1390	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	297	8
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	82	0
5 p.c. Central India	525	0
7 p.c. Katni 1st.	131	4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	137	8
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14	4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	139	6
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1400	0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	178	12
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	143	12
5 1|2 p.c. Tata Mill	13	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	647	8

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Sept 28

Broach A/M 1936 opening 204 1/2; highest 205 3/4; lowest 204 1/2; closing 204 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 186 1/2; highest 187; lowest 186; closing 186

Bengal D/J opening 141; highest 141; lowest 140 1/4; closing 140 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 23

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-10-35) Rs. 8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 30

3 per cent 1951/54	97
3 per cent 1941	101/14
3 1/2 per cent G P N	89/1
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	102/13
4 per cent 1943	107
4 per cent 1960/70	105/5
4 1/2 per cent 1955 60	113/12
5 per cent 1939/44	108/8
5 per cent 1940/43	109/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	108/8
TAX FREE.	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	116/5
4 per cent 1953,63 Mysore	105/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	116/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L	100/6
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE).	
4 per cent B P T 1974	101/8
4 per cent M. Deb 1974	101
5 per cent M. Deb 1959	111/8
6 per cent M. Deb 1954	124
6 per cent K P T 1956	124
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	104

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper was weak at the opening but later on steadied on fair investment enquiry.

FINANCIAL SITUATION OF ITALY

Strain On Gold Reserves

"In considering Italy's financial position it is necessary to bear in mind the fundamental fact that this country is overwhelmingly dependent upon foreign imports of raw materials. At a pinch Italy can be practically self-supporting in food supplies. But in metals it must import 50 per cent of its needs, and in cotton, wool, coal and mineral oil, the percentage is much nearer 100. Although great efforts are being made by the government to reduce this subservience to overseas trade its predominance remains and must remain. In the event of war Italy's ability to finance such purchases is therefore a crucial matter. An examination of Italy's present financial position does not inspire any great confidence on this score. And though financial considerations have never yet prevented any country from embarking upon war they may tend to shorten its duration or at least prove a lasting embarrassment even to a victor.

At this juncture there has been published by the Royal Institute of International Affairs a very timely factual memorandum on Italy's finances, which, without drawing any conclusions, enables the reader to assess the position for himself. As the memorandum points out, the recent decrees stringently regulating dealings in foreign exchange were not the result of any sudden deterioration of the lira, but the culmination of a period of severe strain originally imposed on the Italian economy by over valuation of the currency in 1927 when the lira was stabilized.

The primary consideration in determining this overvaluation was probably national prestige. Mussolini declaring that the lira was to be worth 30 per cent more than the franc. Italy has had to pay for this prestige by a persistent passive balance of payments ever since stabilization. By drastic control of foreign trade the import surplus has been reduced to 1,380,900,000 lira at June 1935 against 1,425,700,000 a year ago but the preparations for the Ethiopian campaign are putting a renewed strain on imports.

The drain on Italy's gold reserves caused by this import surplus has been increased by a flight of capital provoked by nervousness over the growing budget deficits. These deficits in the four years from 1930 to 1934 totalled 14,409,000,000 lire. For the financial year June 1934/35 the deficit is 2,423,100,000 lire against 6,819,200,000 a year ago. The savings on estimated expenditure in 1934/35 would have totalled 1,280,000,000 but for the expenditure of 974,800,000 lire incurred in preparations for an Ethiopian campaign. In the same period 1930 to 1934, the national debt increased by 16.5 per cent.

STRAIN ON GOLD RESERVES

As a result of these various factors, a great strain has been put upon Italy's gold reserves culminating in the suspension of the 40 per cent gold coverage in July. In the latest return of the Bank of Italy for the period July 31 to August 10 a loss of 194,000,000 lire gold and foreign exchange is disclosed. At the same time note circulation increased reducing the reserve ratio to 36 1/4 per cent.—"Wall Street Journal."

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Sept 28

Messrs. Bathivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	7
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	31
Amer Forn Power Com	6
Amer Forn Power Gold D	70
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	32
Consolidated Gas	36
Western Union Telg	49
Radio Corporation	8
New York Central	24 3/4
Erie R R	11
Union Pacific R R	100
Bethelehem Steel	38
United States Steel	45 1/4
Noranda Mines	39
Int Nickel of Canada	30
Imp Jap Govt 6 1/2 per cent 1954	98
Imp Jap Govt 5 1/2 per cent 1965	84
Kingdom of Den 6 per cent 1942	101
Kingdom of Nor 6 per cent 1944	105
Anaconda Copper Mining	20 1/4
Cerro de Pasco Copper	58
Western Electric Inst	17
Ford Motors of Canada A	25
General Motor	46
Sperry Corp	13
Goodyear Tyre	18
St Oil of N J	43
Socony	11
National Dairy	16
Chase Bank	29 1/2
National City Bank	28 1/2
American Radiator	17
Amr Celanese	29
Tokyo Elec Light 6 per cent 1953	83
Com Wealth Aust 4 1/2 per cent 1956	97
Can Nat Rly 4 1/2 per cent 1956	106
Can Nat Rly 5 per cent 1969	108

Prices holding. Motors look higher
Total business 3/4 million

N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE

Optimistic Steel News

New York, Sept 27

"The market was dull with investment buying negligible, while European participation was very small. Early in the week prices crept higher with steels, motor accessories and oils well supported but with buyers unaggressive renewed selling restrained advances. Car loadings, electric output and textile news were very favourable. Moreover steel news was optimistic. However the market in the latter part of the week eased slightly. Meanwhile the immediate outlook is uncertain with traders very cautious awaiting a fresh incentive and more definite developments in Europe."—Reuter.

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LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL

This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1935

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

Wanted Less Talk And More Work

QUESTION OF "OFFICES" IS PREMATURE

Translate Your Ideology Into Action, Says Mrs. Munshi

(From A Correspondent.)

DHARWAR (By Mail.)

"Khadi is the symbol of the toiling masses of this country. Khadi also is a badge by which Congressmen all over India recognise each other as belonging to the great institution, the Indian National Congress.

Khadi is a badge as well as a symbol. It reminds us of the millions in the country who have no work and who are starving. Let us try to undo the harm as much as we can by using more and more Khadi in preference to any other cloth," said Mrs. Lilavati Munshi addressing the gathering when she opened the Khadi Bazar at Dharwar on Saturday last.

Khadi unites all classes as nothing else does. The Khadi wearing public feels unity irrespective of any barrier of caste, creed, language or province.

TRIBUTE TO KARNATAK.

Mrs. Munshi continued: The bond of Khadi was first felt by me during the time of the last political struggle, when, also, my first contact with Karnatak began. Perhaps many of you do not know that I was in the Belgaum jail in the year 1932 for one whole year, when I came in contact with many sisters from Karnataka. There was the great barrier of language between us, and yet I can say with confidence that I was fortunate in having friendship of almost all ladies from Karnataka. Many of them were not rich, but they were rich in their affection and patriotism. their hearts were as good as their good looks; their temper was sweet; and there was a kindliness in their mien which attracted even the strangers. They easily responded to any act of friendliness.

I am sure Karnataka will be able to stand in line with any other advanced province in India.

But the glory of Karnatak is that even its peasants are politically minded. The no-tax campaign of the peasants of Karnataka is a brilliant chapter in the history of our political struggle. The only other instance of that kind was found in the districts of Gujarat. Your peasants at the call of the Congress left their homes and lands and became wanderers of the world. I take this opportunity of offering my tribute to all those brothers and sisters who suffered for the sake of their conviction, undaunted by consequences.

FOOL-PROOF DEVICE.

But to come back to my subject. We were talking about Khadi and the unity which one feels through it, but that is not the only use of it. Even at the risk of saying platitudes I would say that Khadi keeps the wealth of the country in the country and gives us economic independence which no political power or Ottawa Pacts can take away from us. We are not in a position to make machinery and therefore, we must depend upon the foreign countries to supply us machinery to erect our mills and make the cloth. We have no big capital, nor organisations to fight the organised capitalists of abroad. But we have our charkha which does not require capital or much skill. It cannot be banned by the Government, and it can flourish in spite of all devices. Our problem is not to save labour or to reduce hours of work, but to distribute work among as many people as possible and make them self-reliant and useful members of the society. If we introduce machine at one end, we increase beggars at the other end. If we give them work, we make them useful members of the society. Which would you prefer?

The ideal which inspired Mahatmaji to start the All India Spinners' Association for the uplift of the spinning and weaving industry has been lately extended into other spheres also. Last year he started the All India Village Industries Association which has its root in the same idea, viz., to make India self-sufficient, not only with regard to cloth but with regard to all the other necessities of life. It is a beautiful ideal. The time alone will show how far we can reach it.

COUNCIL PROGRAMME.

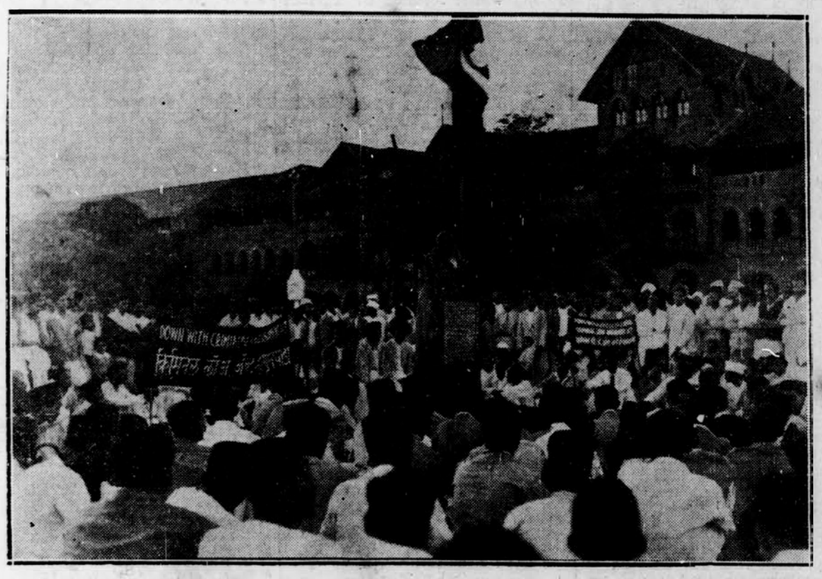
We have only one ideal before us, and that is to achieve Swaraj for India. During the last few years India has been making experiments for reaching it. We have tried co-operation and non-co-operation in turns and in absence of any direct programme today we have been trying the Assembly. We are going to try the new Councils and new Reforms when they come, because we have seen that it is no use leaving the entire field open to the reactionaries who when they are once in the Councils give sanction to measures which make the people of this land a laughing-stock of the whole world. The Congress has, therefore, determined to fight the elections and to win a majority in as many provinces as possible.

PREMATURE.

But the atmosphere has been made tense with unnecessary controversies from some quarters. Whether to take offices or not is a point which has no value at present to my mind. First of all we have to fight the elections; then we have to see whether we are in a majority or not; and then only we have to see what would be good tactics. If we are in a majority we have to see whether we should surrender the positions of advantage in the hands of reactionaries and fight them in the opposition, or we should use them to further the cause of Swaraj. Whatever we do we have to think of the ultimate goal, viz., how to gain Swaraj, how early we can reach it and not from the point of view of the immediate gain. But there is no use fighting over this question to-day. When the rice is in the field it is no use speculating how we should eat it, and when the elections are coming the next year or the year after next it is no use fighting over the question whether we are going to take offices or not. TALK LESS AND WORK MORE.

There is yet another futile controversy going on in the country. There are some people who are enamoured of big words in season and out of season. Capital, labour, classes, masses, revolution, ideology are some of the words which are very much in fashion now-a-days. I dare say there are some people who use them correctly, but I wonder whether the majority who use them understand the true significance of them. Would it not be better, if, instead of using these words and doing very little work, some people speak less and work more? An ounce of practice is better than tons of preaching. There is so much idle talk going on that a little self-restraint will always be appreciated. And, therefore, I would ask my countrymen who are preaching big ideals, to take up constructive programme and practice what they preach. No one prevents them from working except their own selves and there is no use blaming others when they are not ready to shoulder the burden of what they preach. The voice of the man who serves will always be heard.

The municipal elections are not a negligible part of the machinery of government and it should not be neglected. Mahatmaji once said that he who takes care of his pies will find his rupee safe If you win your elections in the Local Bodies you are more likely to get a majority in the Councils. Such elections are the training grounds for the masses. It is your duty to leave no stone unturned in winning these elections.



Under the auspices of the Independence of India League, a largely attended public meeting was held on Sunday on the Chowpatty Sands to protest against the passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Miss Maniben Kara, President of the meeting, addressing the gathering

DELHI BOMB EXPLOSION

Incident In Post Office Delivery Room Causes Sensation

NEW DELHI, Sept. 30.

Consternation prevailed at the New Dehi Post Office early this morning when there was an explosion outside the Delivery Room.

It is stated that a cracker of the size of a small ball on which was written the word "bomb" had been placed by some mischief-monger inside the Delivery Room. One of the postal employees who came early in the morning to unload the mails picked it up and on reading the word "bomb", hastily but gently placed it on the floor outside the Delivery Room. There, another employee kicked it and it exploded.

The cracker contained glass pieces, gramophone needles, wires and paper. On receiving information Mr. E. W. Wace, Senior Superintendent of Police, Mr. J. A. Douglas, D. S. P., and other police officers rushed to the spot.

No political significance is attached to the incident and the police are investigating.

ONLY A CRACKER.

After the receipt of information armed police were posted at the lorry and taxi stands and the sale of petrol was stopped by the posting of a constable at each pump and all possible exits from Delhi were closely watched in order that the perpetrator of the crime might not escape. When, however, it was discovered that it was a mere cracker, police were withdrawn.—A. P.

SECRET GAMBLING

Judicial Commissioner Acquits 13 Villagers

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, September 28.

Holding that it was clear from the evidence of the prosecution that the place selected by the gamblers (a bed of low-lying Nala) was such that the intention of the accused was not to obtrude themselves upon members of the public but on the contrary to conceal themselves and carry on the play secretly, Mr. G. L. Subhedar, Additional Judicial Commissioner, Nagpur, acquitted 13 persons of the Chhindwara district, who had been convicted by the Naib Tahasildar of Saugar, under section 13 of the Public Gambling Act and sentenced to pay fines ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20.

Their appeals were dismissed by the District Magistrate.

CONVICTION UNSUSTAINABLE

Retrial Ordered In Bribery Case

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Sept 28

Setting aside the conviction and sentence of Bhagawatsingh and ordering a retrial at the suggestion of the Government Advocate on instructions, Mr. G. L. Subhedar, Additional Judicial Commissioner, observed that on the charges as framed, it was clear that the conviction of the applicant was unsustainable for the reason that there was no evidence on the record to prove that he himself offered any bribe to the police officers whose evidence did not even prove that Chokhelal made an offer of any bribe to them.

The charges against Bhagawatsingh as framed by the trying magistrate was that he deposited with Chokhelal Rs. 400 in cash and a gold guni weighing about 20 tolas in order to offer the same to certain police officials as illegal gratification for dropping the investigation of a murder case in which he was suspected to be an accused. He was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 1,000 under section 161 read with section 116 I. P. C.

The learned Commissioner further stated that even if Chokhelal went to sound the Police Officers if they would accept a bribe, there would be no case for a conviction even of Chokhelal on the principle laid down in Emperor vs. Amirudd'n (24 Bom. L. R. 534).

WEIGHTS & MEASURES CONFERENCE

As empowered by a resolution of the Bombay Presidency Weights and Measures Conference, Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, the President, has appointed the following to constitute the executive committee of the Conference.

President Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, Chairman Mr. Maganbhai I. Patel, Secretaries Mr. A. C. Parikh and Haribhaow Waghire, Members—Messrs. Bhujpuria (Bombay) Raval (Bombay) Bhat (Bombay Suburban) Hatimbhai Saherwalla (Godhra Panch Mahal) Vakil Dalsukhbhai Broach and a representative each from Thana, Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Poona, Belgaum, etc.

The Chairman has been authorised to co-opt more members when necessary.

The Committee is empowered to carry out the work of the Conference on its behalf. The Committee shall raise a fund to carry on the work and request all Associations of Merchants to contribute their quota towards the funds.

W. T. Tilden won the American Professional Lawn Tennis Championship by defeating Karel Kozeluh, of Czechoslovakia, by 0—6, 6—1, 6—4, 0—6, 6—4 in the final on September 15.

NO FOOD FOR 24 HOURS

Approver In Benda Case Alleges How He Was Kept In Guard Room

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 28.

Private Blundell, an approver, was further cross-examined when the case against Private Byrne and ten other soldiers of King's Regiment on charges of rioting, arson and murder was taken up before Mr. H. G. Gruer, District and Sessions Judge, Jubbulpore.

Private Blundell stated that he was kept in the Regiment's guard room from eleven one night to nine-thirty the next morning without any clothing, all of which had been removed from his person. He denied that he had been told by the police that it was likely that he would be made an approver, and he admitted that his statement made to the civil police had been read out to him.

Witness stated that he had received no food for more than 24 hours and he had complained of that to the Guard Commander.

Witness stated that he had never been to, or in the vicinity of the village of Behda before July 18, and he had no reason to believe that Private Swanson had handed a bayonet to anybody else during the incident.

DOCTOR DESCRIBES SOLDIER'S INJURIES

"Fortunate That He Escaped Death"

JUBBULPORE, Sept. 28.

When the case against Premlal and six other villagers of Koraundi on a charge of assault, was resumed before Mr. S. Jayarao, Assistant Commissioner of Jubbulpore, Captain C. S. Gross, attached to the British Military Hospital, Jubbulpore, was examined.

Captain Gross said he had examined Private Kennedy on the day after the assault made on him. Witness stated that the injuries found on Private Kennedy included three cuts on the head, a punctured wound on the right arm and multiple contusions on the left forearm and elbow. He had abrasions on his back and on the right leg.

Witness had no doubt that all the wounds on Private Kennedy must have been caused by 'lathis' because of long cuts on the head and large weals on the arms. The cuts on the head were down to the bone and the skull was very nearly fractured. In the opinion of witness it was fortunate that Private Kennedy escaped death.

Sub-Inspector Abraham, who made the investigations, was the next witness. He testified to the seizure at Koraundi of Private Kennedy's cycle and its identification by the owner and also by Rashid and Company, army contractors. The case was adjourned till Tuesday, October 1.

Compulsory Recruitment Of Arabs By Italians

MOVE TO PROCLAIM BOYCOTT OF ITALIAN PRODUCTS IN PALESTINE

Muslim Contractors' Self-Sacrificing Spirit: 500,000 Mules And 100,000 Camels Offered To Negus

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAIRO (By Air Mail.)

His Majesty Haile Selassie has appointed Mr. Mislaka Attelgiri, a great educationist and a scholar of repute as the Consul-General for Abyssinia at Sanna, the capital of Yemen.

Prince Esmail Dawood Pasha, president of the pro-Abyssinia Defence Association, in response to a telegraphic invitation from His Majesty Haile Selassie to come over to Addis Ababa, has started on his journey, and is expected to reach there on the 29th September. The purpose of his presence in Addis Ababa is kept secret. It is understood, his military genius may be of importance, as he was once a high military official in Egypt.

SELF-SACRIFICING SPIRIT.

Shaikh Khoud Galli, a leading theologian and a religious head of the Muslims in Abyssinia, has presented his safe containing considerable gold and jewellery to His Majesty Haile Sellassie to set an example of sacrificing spirit to his followers.

Ninety Muslim contractors of Abyssinia have as a matter of national safety services contributed to the Government half a million mules and one lac camels, which were engaged formerly for transportation purposes of the traders all over Abyssinia to be utilized now by the military for conveying provisions and ammunition to various places.

Ras Daggaz Hitha Mikaiel has started at the head of 15,000 soldiers to the southern frontier. Their departure was a great scene, unusually ceremonious, a revival of the traditional march to victory, and marked with the complete absence of an air of going to the war. On this occasion, these soldiers enjoyed a feast in the open, especially arranged by His Majesty before they started off. The Egyptian shipping companies have complained to their Government against the unpleasant treatment meted out to them in several of the Italian harbours at the hands of the officials there.

COMPULSORY RECRUITMENT.

General Geressiani, the Italian head of the military at Tripoli, has issued orders for compulsory recruitment of the Arabs there, for military training. All persons between 20 to 60 are forced to join the army for fighting in Eritrea. Young men between 13 to 20 are being trained under compulsion to be sent to the fields in case of emergency. Protest against this or a slight disobedience means death sentence.

The Italian Government has paid to the Suez Canal Company passage duty of £738,000 since January to the end of July 1935, as during this period 555 steamers passed the canal conveying soldiers, ammunitions, and materials, etc., and the aggregate tonnage is calculated at 2,690,000. It is expected that these duties till the end of August will reach the amount of a million pounds sterling.

GUARDING ITALIAN CONSULATES.

The Egyptian Government has issued an order at Cairo to the police and military authorities, including a large force of secret service men to guard the Italian Embassy and Consulate, both at Cairo and Alexandria, against any unpleasant incident, because the public demonstrated their anger by shouting and hooting at the Italians. Further, Government has cancelled all the leave of the Government servants in the police and the military, lest in time of urgency there should be any shortage of men on active service.

The Government has further ordered the War Minister to produce details of the whole military strength, including the numbers of soldiers with their nationality and race and all the equipments ready at hand, in the shape of guns, war materials, etc.

BOYCOTT OF ITALIAN PRODUCTS.

The Islamic Association at Berlin, whose members are International Muslims, has sent a telegram to His Eminence the Grand Mufti of Palestine, requesting him to proclaim the boycott of all Italian products all over the Muslim world. At the same time another telegram has been sent to His Majesty Haile Selassie expressing their sympathy and prayers for the victory of Abyssinia.

The Abyssinian students at Al-Azhar have sent a big pamphlet in thousands to the Muslim leaders of Italan Somaliland through secret ways, warning the Muslims there against helping Italy in any way; because the big Muslim Ulama have already issued a 'Fatwa,' that helping of Italy, by Muslims, in any thing would be tantamount to "going out of the fold of religion." They have referred to the alleged Italian excesses over the people of Sayed Omer Al-Mukhtar and Shaikh Sanoossi in Algeria and Tripoli. The pamphlet contains the picture of Sayed Omar Al-Mukhtar and other big Muslim leaders, while they were hanged, besides the pictures of helpless children and woman while they were forced to flee from Libya to the Egyptian frontiers in a miserable plight.

YOUNG HARIJANS ORGANISE

All-India Association Formed At Benares

(From A Correspondent)

BENARES, (By Mail)

An association called "The All-India Young Men's Harijan Association was inaugurated at Benares on the 20th instant with a view to satisfy the need for a dynamic force within the Harijan community, to cement the various sections within its fold, to utilise the growing energies of the educated Harijan youths towards the all-round development of the Harijans as a whole and to bring about common understanding and co-ordination among the various Harijan associations.

The members of this newly-formed body have requested all Harijans to organise Provincial Associations to be affiliated to the former in order to bring about co-operation among Harijan young men of all provinces.

LORRY FALLS FROM BRIDGE INTO RIVER

20 Occupants Escape With Slight Injuries

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Sept 28

Twenty passengers travelling by a motor lorry from Mungeli to Bilaspur in the last week had a miraculous escape when the tie rod of their vehicle gave way and the lorry slipped about 15 feet down in the Ghonga river, 9 miles from Bilaspur. The river was in flood with about 5 feet of water.

With great difficulty Mr. K. C. Dutta pleader and Scout Commissioner of Mungeli who was travelling by the same lorry extricated himself from the lorry and succeeded in saving the lives of an old man, a woman and an infant in arms. By and by others also were rescued with slight injuries.

It is stated that the bridge had no paraptes.

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